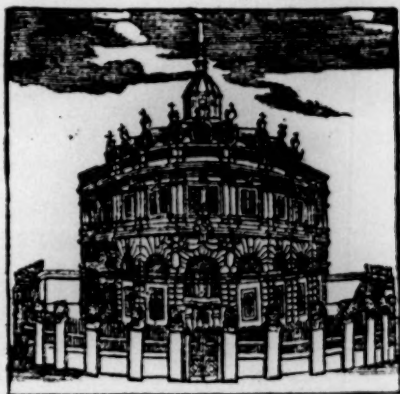


A T R E A T I S E
Of the *R O M A N*
Ports and Forts
in *K E N T*.

B Y
WILLIAM SOMNER.

Publiſh'd by JAMES BROME, M.A. Rector of
CHERITON, and Chaplain to the CINQUE-
PORTS.

To which is prefixt the Life of Mr. SOMNER.



O X F O R D,
Printed at the T H E A T E R, 1693.

Imprimatur.

H. ALDRICH

Vice-Can. *Oxon.*

Febr. 18. 1693.

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Hon

TO HIS
Excellency

The Right HONOURABLE

H E N R Y

L^d. Viscount SYDNEY of SHEPEY,

Baron of MILTON, Lord Lieutenant of their
Majesties Kingdom of IRELAND, Lord
Lieutenant of the County of KENT, Con-
stable of DOVER-CASTLE, Lord Warden
of the CINQUE-PORTS, One of the Prin-
cipal Secretaries of State, and One of their
Majesties most Honourable Privy Council.

My LORD,

S Ince I have had the honour to serve
Your Lordship in the Cinque-
Ports. I have been frequently con-
sidering, what seasonable return of
gratitude I might make, for the fa-
vours I have receiv'd from your
Honour.

The Epistle Dedicatory.

But fearing, no production of my own might be worthy of Your acceptance; I am inclin'd to borrow something out of the common treasury of learning, wherewith to pay my first-fruits of duty and obedience.

What I presume to lay before Your Lordship, may not prove perhaps unacceptable, since 'tis a small, but excellent Treatise, of very great esteem amongst the learned and judicious; and does now justly implore Your Lordship's Protection whether we consider the subject matter it treats of, or the places to which it relates; in both which Your Lordship is at this time very nearly and happily concern'd.

'Tis an Historical discourse of the Roman Ports and Forts in Kent, wrote some years ago, by a very eminent Antiquary of Canterbury, but never before publish'd; and therefore humbly desires to be usher'd into the world under the gracious Patronage of Your
Lord-

The Epistle Dedicatory.

Lordship; as being well assur'd, that the same auspicious effects, which daily attend both the Cinque-Ports, and County, from your great Wisdom and Sagacity, will as certainly here ensue, from Your Countenance and Authority.

Their Sacred Majesties, who know best how to value what is really to be esteemed, and to place those persons in the highest trust, whose merits, and great accomplishments, deservedly entitle them to such honourable employments, have advanc'd Your Lordship (of whose faithful service they have had so large experience) to that noble Station of Government, in which you happily preside in Ireland; which never stood in greater need of such an able Patriot and Protector.

*Our Annals inform us, how infinitely Ireland stood once before indebted to the matchless Wisdom and
Courage,*

The Epistle Dedicatory.

Courage of one of Your Renowned Progenitours, The Honourable Sir Henry Sydney, Lord Deputy under Queen Elizabeth; who, for the space of eleven years, gave admirable proofs of dexterity and Conduct, in the managing of that untractable people; though he had little else to encounter with, but obstinacy and Rebellion. And, my Lord, whoever considers those Great and Noble Endowments of mind, with which Heaven has enriched You, for the general good and benefit of the world, may from hence easily conjecture, how extremely happy at this juncture, the Irish nation must needs be, under Your Lordship's present Lieutenancy; who seem in all respects, both born and form'd on purpose, to be the Tutelary Guardian of that distracted Island.

*To render this Tract, if possible, a little more grateful and inviting; I have subjoyned a Catalogue, from the
most*

The Epistle Dedicatory.

most Authentic Historians, of those Noble Personages who have been Your Lordship's Predecessors in the Constableness of Dover-Castle, and Wardenship of the Cinque Ports, which are both indeed Offices of as great Antiquity as Renown.

The learned Mr. Camden has observed, that our Warden of the Ports, did resemble the Officer, whom the Romans established for the defence of our Coasts, call'd by them, Littoris Saxonici, or Tractus Maritimi Comes; who had then the charge of nine Ports, as the Lord Warden has now of five: and although there is no doubt, but during the Saxon Heptarchy, the Ports were under the Regency of some such sort of extraordinary Officer, as this was; yet if the famous Antiquary Mr. Lambard may have any credit, he tells us, that William the Conquerour

The Epistle Dedicatory.

querour was the first, that imposed upon the Limenarcha the name of Warden, out of his own Norman language: and Mr. Darell, in his account of these matters, saith, that William the Conquerour created John Fynes Constable of Dover-Castle, which title of honour he settled, by Deed of Gift, upon him and his heirs; which may occasion a conjecture, not altogether improbable, that under the reign of that Prince, those honourable offices began first to be united, in the person of one man: however, 'tis certain, they have never since been separated; but whatever great and eminent Persons have been thus nobly Dignified, by the grace and favour of their Prince, their names stand now upon this signal Roll of honour, in a successive series to this present generation.

But, my Lord, I consider that your minutes are sacred.

May

The Epistle Dedicatory.

May your Lordship's great Merits, and honourable Atchievements, both for their Majesties and their Kingdoms, make you still the Favourite of Your Prince, the Glory of your Age, the delight of your Countrey, and the Honour of the Cinque-Ports: may You live long and flourish, in an enjoyment of every thing, that may conduce to your Happiness; that so by the favour of Heaven, I may the longer enjoy an opportunity to pay my constant duty to Your Lordship, and be more and more capable to give a repeated testimony, how much I am,

My Lord,

Your Lordships

most obliged Chaplain,

and faithful Servant,

JAMES BROME.

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T H E
L I F E
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M R. S O M N E R.

To the Rev^d. Mr. JAMES BROME.

Sir,

I HAVE receiv'd the Transcript you sent me of *Mr. Somner's discourse of the Roman Ports and Forts in Kent*: and I agree with you in the opinion, that the publication of it would do honour to our County, and service to the learned world. And since you have obtained leave of that *Venerable Body*, to whom the Original belongs; I am willing to assist in the Edition. You judge right, that the life of the Author is much wanting; and that some notes should be affixt to this Treatise, to explain what otherwise might stop the Reader. From which task I wish you had not excus'd your self by a retir'd life, and want of access to books, and other notices of
b this

The Life of Mr. Somner.

this kind. But since you devolve those cares on me, I will take up one half of the burthen; and commit the other to our Friend Mr. *Edmund Gibson* of *Queens College*, a Person well vers'd in the subject of Antiquities, and therefore most fit to illustrate a discourse of this nature with such cursory remarks, as may adorn and improve the work. As to the Author's Life, since you have furnish'd me with so many faithful materials; I am content to tell the world, how great a Man lyes buried, and how much his memory deserves to be reviv'd.

In doing this, I shall treat him not as a Courtier or a Patron, whose reputation must be rais'd by lines of flattery, and artificial disguise; but as an Historian and Antiquary, who is best represented in the same truth and plainness, with which he liv'd and wrote. There is this religion due to the ashes of an honest man, to let the Memoirs of him be simple and unaffected, to lay by all unnecessary shades and colours, and only draw him like himself.

William Somner, son of *William Somner* and *Ann* his wife, was born on the 30. day of *March* 1606. within the Parish of *St. Mar-*

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Margaret's in the City of Canterbury. A fit birth-place for an Antiquary; this being one of the most ancient Cities in England¹. And like a true Patriot, he prov'd his natural affection, and repaid his nativity by giving it a new birth. He restor'd the perisht ruines, and brought back all its pristine glories. For his thoughts and affections having ever much inclin'd him to the search and study of Antiquities, he did more particularly, as bound in duty and thankfulness, apply himself to the Antiquities of Canterbury. He hoped the better acceptance of the work from the Author's thankful intentions towards the place of his birth; judging this a sufficient motive why he should of all other places desire to know the Antiquities and former state thereof².

He was so well pleas'd with his lot of breathing first in this fair ground, that neither mind nor body could be mov'd to any distance from it: he took pleasure to call it the place of his Birth, Education, and abode³. Like the good old Citizen of Verona, within the walls, or in sight of them, he liv'd, grew up, and died.

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Fashions

1 Pref. *Antiq. Canterb.* 470. 1640. 2. *ib.* 3. *ib.*

1 *Casaub.*

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Fashions he despised abroad, and learning he would have at home. So that here in studious content, he took up his cradle, his mansion, and his grave.

He was descended of an honest and sufficient family ¹. His father was Registrar of the Court of *Canterbury* under Sir *Nathanael Brent* Commissary. This name had been eminent in other ages, and in other Counties. *John Somenour* of *Multon* near *Croyland* was a Commoner of some figure in the reign of *Henry* the fifth ². There was a publick Hall or Inn within this University, that was called from the first owner of it *Hospitium Somneri*, or *Somenorshyn* ³. And there is now a gentile branch of this ancient name in the County of *Bucks*. But let me observe this for the honour of our modest Author; that tho' the knowledge of Pedigrees was one of his proper talents, yet in all his works he gives no one hint of his own Parentage or name.

When his forward years made him capable of literature, he was committed to the Free School of that City, then govern'd

¹ *Casaub. de Ling. Saxon. p. 141.* ² *Hist. Croyland. contin. p. 502.* ³ *Hist & Antiq. Oxon. p. 158. b.*

¹ *Antiq.*

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vern'd by Mr. *Ludd*, which he after gratefully remembers as *the place of his Education*¹. What his improvements here were, I know none living who can attest, and it shall not be my vanity to conjecture. Tho perhaps he here imbib'd the inclinations to Antiquity from the fresh memory of the late Master *John Twine* LL. B. who dying 1581. had been very inquisitive into former ages, had left a public monument of such knowledge², and had made particular *collections of the Antiquities of this City*³: whose fame in this part of learning might well incite an emulous youth, and raise that spirit, which carried him at last beyond this great example. However, here was our Author initiated in the elements of *Rome* and *Greece*, among many rival wits, of whom let me mention only *Peter Gunning* son of a Clergyman born at *How* in Kent, *An.* 1613. and bred at this School to the age of fifteen, when being remarkably ripe for the University, he was sent to *Clare-Hall* in Cambridge⁴, and left his school-fellow behind. Their acquaintance here con-

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tracted

¹ *Antiq. Canterb. Pref.* ² *De rebus Albionis, &c. Lond.* 1590. 8vo. ³ *Somner Antiq. Cant. Pref* + *Wood Athen. Oxon.* Tom. 2. pag. 577. ⁴ *Antiq.*

tracted, settled after into a sacred friendship, and there hapned good opportunities to confirm it, by Mr. *Gunning's* frequent visits to this City, and by his Preferment to a Prebend in this Church, *An. 1660.* But let the School be proud of this honour, that at the same time it instructed two of the greatest Men of their age and nation, one of the best of Divines, and one of the best of Antiquaries.

When our young Scholar had made such progress in years, and in his studies, as qualified him for admission to either of the two greater Schools of Learning; then, either by the perswasion of his friends, who in tenderness would keep him near themselves, or by his own inclination to deal with ancient Records, he was plac't as Clerk to his Father in the Ecclesiastical Courts of that Diocese. And when the usual time of *apprehending* was expir'd, he was soon preferr'd to a creditable office in those Courts by that true Judge of men, Arch-bishop *Laud*, to whom he after dedicated his first labours for the public, and gratefully declares, that *the chief inducement whereby he was animated to appear in that kind, was his*
Graces

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Grace's interest in the Author, as subsisting in his place and profession, under God, chiefly by his Grace's favour and goodness ¹.

What made that great Patron of letters to prefer him, was no doubt a sense of his happy Genius, comprehensive of past ages. For that wise disposer of stations in the Church, made it his care and his glory to select such persons, whose abilities might best suit their respective employs. And being therefore to entrust the many antient Records of his *Metropolitanical Church*, he would provide a Man of that spirit, who should with integrity preserve them, and with industry apply them to the service of the Public; as seems modestly acknowledged by our Author, when he commemorates *his Grace's extraordinary care and cost for the collection of Antiquities of all sorts from all parts, crowned by singular piety and nobleness in disposing them to the good and service of the Publick* ¹. Believe me (friend) however some narrow envious souls would detract from the merits of this glorious Prelate, and represent him so, as if even his memory were to be martyr'd: yet no one Governour of the Church ever

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did

1. *Antiq. Cant. Ep. Ded.*

1 *Pref.*

did greater things, or promoted greater men. Where shall we find that spirit to serve the Public? where that noble zeal for Books and Scholars? Forgive me these expressions. We of this place had in him the most effectual Patron of our studies. He endow'd us with many admirable Manuscripts, and encourag'd those that would search them. Not that we now want an accession of such treasure to our *Bodley* Archives. You will be pleas'd, I know, to hear that in one year elaps'd, we have expended *sixteen hundred pounds* in the truest riches of the East, in the purchase of such *Manuscripts* as had been imported from those parts by two learned and judicious Men. Yet of these, the greatest part were in effect owing to the same Prelate; who supported the travels of Dr. *Pocock*, and enabled him to make that *Return* we now enjoy.

But I hast to Mr. *Somner*, who prosecuted the duties of his office with prudence and integrity. *An office* (as he calls it) *laudable, and enough honourable* ¹. And when he had *any hours* reliev'd from the business of his calling ², those he devoted

¹ *Prof. Diss. Saxon*. ² *ib.*

¹ *Antiq.*

devoted to his beloved search into the mysteries of time: to which by the nature of his profession, he seemed the more determined; he himself observing, *that to the studie of Antiquities his particular calling did in some manner lead him*¹. He lov'd much, and much frequented the *Cathedral* service; where after his devotions were paid, he had a new zeal for the honour of the *House*, walking often in the *Nave*, and in the more recluse parts, not in that idle and inadvertent posture, nor with that common and trivial discourse, with which those *open Temples* are vulgarly profan'd: but with a curious and observant eye, to distinguish the age of the buildings, to sift the ashes of the dead; and, in a word, to eternize the memory of things and Men. His visits within the City were to find out the Ancestors, rather than the present inhabitants; and to know the genealogie of houses, and walls, and dust. When he had leisure to refresh himself in the Suburbs and the fields, it was not meerly for digestion, and for air; but to survey the *British bricks*², the *Roman ways*³,
the

1. *Antiq. Cant. Pref.* 2. *Antiq. Canter. pag. 6.* 3. *ib. p. 22.*
1 *ib.*

the *Danish hills and works*, the *Saxon Monasteries* ¹ and the *Norman Churches* ². At the digging up foundations, and other descents into the bowels of the earth, he came often to survey the Workmen; and to purchase from them the treasure of Coins, Medals, and other buried reliques, of which he informs us, *that many were found in almost all parts of the City, some of which came to his hands* ³. Whenever he relaxt his mind to any other recreation, it was to that of shooting with the long bow, which no doubt he lov'd as much for the antiquity, as for the health and pleasure of that manly sport. He forgets not to give a *worthy commendation of it*, to confess himself grounded in a *good opinion of Archery*; and not unwilling to vindicate the undervaluing of it with other Men. He recommends to the Reader a judicious *Elogie on this England's ancient glory*, by Mr. John Bingham in his *Notes upon Ælian's Tactics*, which because the Book was dear and scarce, he presents a true copy of that whole passage ⁴.

This

1. *Ib.* pag. 144. 2. *Ib.* pag. 46. 3. *Ib.* pag. 156. &c. 4. *Ib.* pag. 3. 5. *Append. & Antiq. Canterb.* pag. 476.

This was his diversion: but his more constant delight was in *classic Historians*, in old *Manuscripts*, *Leiger-books*, *Rolls* and *Records*. Which made him so quickly known to be a man of use and service to his Country, that upon the great questions in descent of families, tenure of estates, dedication of Churches, right of tithes, and all the history of use and custom, he was consulted as a *Druid* or a *Bard*. While appeal to his judgment and deference to it satisfied contending parties, and stopt litigious suits. This honour and trouble done to him he modestly owns in the Epilogue to his Countrymen, where he mentions *the recourse which some of them had to him for satisfaction and information, rejoicing to give content to them and others*¹. And truly I know no one part of humane learning, that can render any Man a more agreeable Companion, and a more beneficial friend, than this knowledge of places, times, and people. Whoever is thus accomplisht, can never want information to strangers, instruction to neighbours, and a turn of diversion and profit to all society. If he have prudence and good nature, he may be

as

¹ *Ib. pag. 510.*

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as Mr. Somner was, the Oracle of his Country.

But the soul of our Author thought it too narrow a Province to resolve the doubts of private Men, and therefore would satisfy the whole inquisitive world. Hence when he had digested his elaborate collections *made for the honour of that ancient Metropolis, and his good Affection to Antiquities*, he dedicates them in a humble unaffected stile to the *Arch-bishop of Canterbury*, had them licens'd by his Chaplain *Guil. Bray*, Octob. 23. 1639. and the next year publisht under this title. *The Antiquities of Canterbury, or a survey of that ancient City, with the Suburbs and Cathedral, containing principally matters of Antiquity in them all, &c. Sought out and publisht by the industry and good will of William Somner*, London 1640. 4°. In his *Preface* with wit and learning he celebrates the *knowledge of ancient things*, confesses his *own thoughts and affections to lie that way*, and owns the *encouragement of worthy Friends*, of whom he names *Dr. Casaubon, one of the Prebendaries of the Church, and Thomas Denne Esq.*

This accurate performance is the more laudable, because he could find no way,

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way, but what he made. There had indeed been two discourses of the like nature, *Spot's History of Canterbury*, mention'd by *Bale*, and *Collections of the Antiquities of Canterbury*, by *John Twine*, to which he refers in his *Comment. de rebus Albionis*; but both these were lost to the use of our Author, ¹ and we do not hear they are yet recovered. So as he had no one writer to transcribe or imitate, but all the labour and glory were his own. And indeed this difficult honour is the reward of true Antiquaries; they tread in steps unknown, and bring to light the hidden things of past ages. While most other Authors write over again in new words: and do not discover, but only represent.

In this useful book, he forgets not to justify his own profession. He enquires into the institution of Notaries ²; proves Ecclesiastical Courts to be Courts of Record, &c ³. He often shews his duty and zeal to his Mother, the Church of *England*; defends her discipline, and justifies her constitution in his learned remarks on Church government ⁴, on Archbishops ⁵, on privilege of the Clergy,

¹ *Pref. to Antiq. Cant.* ² *ib. p. 287.* ³ *ib. p. 288.* ⁴ *ib. p. 225.* ⁵ *ib. p. 223.* ⁴ *ib. 1. ib.*

14. *The Life of Mr. Somner.*

Clergy ¹, on dedication of holy places ², mischief of Improprations ³, and such other subjects, on which, by the best of arguments, reason and authority, he vindicates the establishment which then began to shake. And truly this justice must be done to Antiquities and the Church of *England*. None have been perfect Masters of the one, but what have been true Sons and servants to the other. It was eminently so in those great names, *Camden, Spelman, Twissden, Marsham, Dugdale*. And might I mention the living, I know many who by improvement in these studies, have in the same way settled their judgment, and improv'd their zeal. For indeed there is a natural reason for this effect: a good cause must appear best to those who look farthest back upon it. Our Church cannot have more genuine Sons than those, who by research into the primitive state of things, can refute the impudence of those abroad, who pretend to *Antiquity*; and can expose the ignorance of those at home, who affect *Innovation*. These Men can stand in the ways, and see the old paths, and are fit guides

1. *Ib.* p. 250. 2. *ib.* p. 510. 3. *ib.* p. 58.

1. *Breviat*

guides to those who are *but of yesterday, and know nothing.*

But of one providence which attended this work, I must remind you. It was done in such a juncture as preserv'd the memorial of many Epitaphs, Inscriptions, and proper observations which otherwise had soon been lost to all succeeding ages. For immediately began that Rebellion and Sacrilege, which plundred and defac't most of the Cathedral Churches; and among other sad examples of popular phanatic fury, by the instigation of *Richard Culmer* call'd in contempt *Blew Dick* (the same I think, who procur'd an Order from the House of Lords to Arch-bishop *Laud* in the Tower Feb. 4. 1642. to have the Rectory of *Chartham* conferr'd on him, void by the death of *Dr. Isaas Bargrave* Dean of *Canterbury*, to which his Majesty by Letters, recommended that Loyal sufferer *Mr. John Reading*¹) this stately Cathedral was storm'd and pillag'd, the beautified windows were broke, the Tombs of Princes and Prelates were ravag'd, and every graceful ornament despoil'd. So that had not *Mr. Somner* took a faithful transcript before

¹ *Breviat* of Archbishop *Laud*. p. 27.

before the originals were thus eras'd, all had been lost in ignorance and oblivion. The like providence has often watcht over and preserv'd many monuments of Antiquity, just before the fatal ruine of them. The days of desolation were coming on, when that excellent Antiquary, Mr. *John Leland* obtain'd a commission from *Henry 8. An. Dom. 1533.* to authorise him to have access to all the Libraries of Cathedrals, Abbies, Priories, and all other places wherein Records and ancient writings were repos'd, for collecting and transcribing whatever pertain'd to the history of the Nation'. By virtue of this power he transmitted the knowledge of many Manuscripts, and other evidences which might have been dispers'd by the dissolutions which followed in the years .1536. and 1537. Thus the indefatigable Mr. *Roger Dodsworth*, just before the late destructive wars, transcrib'd most of the Charters and other Manuscripts, then lying in *St. Marie's tower in York*, which tower was soon after blown up, and all those sacred remains were mingled with the common dust and ashes. Thus again the

the worthy Mr. *William Dugdale*, (after honour'd and preferr'd for his perfection in these studies) search'd over all the Manuscript Books, original Charters, old Rolls, and other evidences relating to the Cathedral of *St. Paul* in *London*, copied out the monumental Inscriptions, and procur'd Sculptures of the whole Fabric, and all the parts of it, about the year 1656. when that Mother Church was converted into a stable, and ten years after to a heap of rubbish. So that had not that Antiquary drawn the image, as it were, before the loss of the original, all had been forgot, but what tradition had most imperfectly convey'd to us. Thus are Antiquaries, if not inspir'd, yet guided by the counsel of Providence, to remit to posterity the memorial of things past, before their final period. It was thus our Author recorded that flourishing *beauty of holiness* in that critical season; which had it been omitted, the Church had soon been lost within it's own walls.

I cannot forbear to recommend to you that ingenious Poem, which on this occasion was wrote by Mr. *Charles Fotherby*,
c Grand-

Grandson of a worthy Dean of that Church. It is inscrib'd

*Indirectionem Metropolitana Ecclesie Christi
Cantuariensis, ad fidissimum & antiqua
probitatis virum, deq; Clero Anglicano o-
ptimè meritum, Gulielmum Somnerum.*

*Hæu lapidum veneranda strues! sic cornuis! Aedes
Sacilegæ has audent sic temerare manus?
Quæq; fenestrarum fracta est sacra pagina vultus
Amplius & vitreos nec pia turba stupet.
Caruleo quoties me pictus daemon amictu
Terruit? Huic rabies Culmeriana favet.*

*Hinc quantum nostro Somnero Ecclesia debet
Hic raptas nulla lege recenset opes.
Hic priscum templi ruituri instaurat honorem,
Integra sunt scriptis & monumenta suis.
Pro veris hic molitur chartacea templa,
Et solidum maius picta columna refert.
Vel templum pinxisse pium est. Exempla nepotes
Quæ feri plorent, quæq; imitentur, habent.
Urbs satis antiqua hæc non te, Somnere, silebit,
Ingrata ob scribum ni velit esse tuum.
Nominis tu portas urbis signasque plateas,
Per te distinctas nocimus ire vias.*

This is but a part; I refer you to the whole Poem, as inserted in the *Monasticon*, out of pure respect to Mr. Somner.

Somner. There were not wanting other pens to celebrate this first performance of our Author. It has a just character given by a proper judge, the learned Dr. Meric Casaubon, *a pious and laborious work, and highly useful, not only to those who desir'd to know the state of that once flourishing City, but to all that were curious in the ancient English history*¹. The best Topographer since Camden, when he comes to the Roman station at Canterbury, does for its modern splendor and glory, refer us to courteous Mr. Somner's description of it², a very rational Gentleman, &c. Mr. Kilburne in his survey of Kent does only briefly touch upon the City of Canterbury, because Mr. William Somner had so elaborately, judiciously and fully wrote of the same, that there was left but little (if any thing observable) which he had not there set down³. And Mr. Philpot who had reason to envy him, breaks into this acknowledgement: *Canterbury bath so exactly in all the parts and limbs of it been describ'd and survey'd by Mr. Somner, that I should exceedingly eclipse the labours of so industrious a Pen, if I should*

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¹ Casaub. de ling. Saxon. p. 141. ² Burton on Anton. Iti p. 175, 176. ³ Survey of Kent 4^{to}. p. 300.

go about to pourtray that in any contracted landskip, which hath been before represented to the publick, pencilled out in so large and exquisite a volume ¹.

As this was the most ancient royal City, and the first Episcopal Church of the Saxon Christians: so had they both, a new precedence in this honour: they were the first whose Antiquities were publisht to the world. And how few have been since conform'd to their example? *The history of St. Paul's Cathedral in London from its foundation, &c.* is an absolute performance ². And *the history of the Church of Peterburg* will be it's everlasting monument ³. But beside these two, I know of none but mean attempts. *The historical account of the original, increase, and present state of St. Peter's, or the Abby Church of Westminster,* is little more than a bundle of Epitaphs and Inscriptions ⁴. *The remarkable Antiquities of the City of Exeter* ⁵, are a dry collection, full of mistakes. *The history of the Bishops and Bishoprick of Winchester,*

¹ Villare Cantian. p. 93. ² Will. Dugd. history of St. Paul's London, 1658. fol. ³ History of the Church of Peterb. by Symon Gunton, publisht by Symon Patrick D.D. Lond. 1686. fol. ⁴ Monument. Westmon. by Henry Keep, Lond. 1683. 8vo. ⁵ By Rickard Isaac Esq; Lond. 1681. 8vo.

The Life of Mr. Somner.

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ster, with a description of that City ¹, I presume to be an imperfect work, and therefore not publisht. The brief account of the Monuments of the Cathedral of Norwich ² was wrote for private use, and seems more to fear, than to deserve an Edition ³. The antient rites and Monuments of the Monastical and Cathedral Church of Durham ⁴, is an ignorant and pitiful Legend. The history of St. Cuthbert with the Antiquities of the (same) Church of Durham, was drawn by a much better hand ⁵, but the Edition of it that has crept abroad is false and spurious ⁶. We expect the Author's own exact and neat original to be publisht, with fit notes and illustrations, by an ingenious person of singular industry, and great progress in these studies ⁷. I hear of some others, who are now designing the Antiquities of York, Worcester, and Carlisle: all of character and abilities for such performance. How happily would it spread the glory of the English Church and Nation, if among Divines addicted

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- 1 By John Truffel, MS. Athen. Oxon. Tom. 1. p. 380.
- 2 By Sir Tho. Brown.
- 3 Tenison's Preface to Brown's Miscellan.
- 4 Publisht by J. Davis of Kidwelly, London 1672. 12^o.
- 5 By Robert Hegge Fellow of C.C.C. Oxon.
- 6 London 1663. 8vo.
- 7 T. Tanner of Queens Coll. Oxon.

1 Tractat.

to these studies, some one were prefer'd to a dignity in every Collegiate Church, on condition to employ his talent in the History and Antiquities of that Body, of which he was a grateful and an useful Member?

Thus far Mr. *Somner* had searcht only into the Latin writers, and such National Records, as had been penn'd since the Norman conquest. But there is a sacred ambition in the spirit of Learning, that will not let a man rest without new conquests, and enlarg'd dominions. Especially in Antiquities, every acquett heightens the desire, and the wishes are those of the Eastern Monarch, to have more than one old world to bring into subjection. This generous emulation invited our Author to proceed, and attain the British and the Saxon tongues. To acquire the first, there were rules of Grammar, explication of words, and other sufficient Memoirs, beside the living Dialect, to guide a man of industry and resolution. But the Saxon language was extinct, and the monuments of it so few and so latent, that it requir'd infinite courage and patience, to attempt and prosecute the knowledge of it.

it. To this trial he was encourag'd by the advice of his constant friend Dr. Meric Casaubon, who gives this account of it: *that while he was lamenting the obscure remains of that tongue, it happily fell out, that he grew acquainted with Mr. Somner, born of a creditable family, one of primitive probity and simplicity. Being extremely taken with his sagacious wit, and observing his wonderful industry in searching for the Antiquities of his Country; and much approving his sharp and solid judgement, temper'd with the greatest modesty; he began earnestly to persuade and excite him to the study of the Saxon tongue, as a labour worthy his patient and ingenious spirit, promising his own assistance if he were able to give any, and to furnish him with any materials, that might aid and promote those studies*. Mr. Somner, whose humility of mind made him obsequious to the counsel of his friends, and tractable to any motion of doing good, complied with the advice of that Reverend Person, confirm'd by his own judicious thoughts, being sensible of the truth of what Sir Henry Spelman had found by his own experience, *that the knowledge of the Saxon language was so far necessary,*

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The Life of Mr. Somner.

necessary, as without it the Antiquities of England be either not discover'd, or at least imperfectly known ¹.

When Mr. Somner began this task, give me leave to represent the difficulties he labour'd under. When the Saxons had made the Britains strangers in their own land, then the language which the Conquerors brought with them, soon grew into contempt among themselves. Even so early as the year 652. Many out of this Island were sent to the Monasteries of France for Education, and to bring back the manners and language of those parts ². In the reign of Edward the Confessor, by the great resort of Normans to his Court, the whole Island began to lose their English rites, and to imitate the manners of the Franks; especially it was esteem'd a piece of breeding for all the lesser sort to speak the Gallic Idiom, and to despise the language and customs of their own Country ³. This inglorious affectation is confess'd by an Historian who liv'd in that age. It lookt like an omen of being to be shortly conquer'd by that nation, of whose tongue and fashions they were so

¹. *Somneri Diction. Saxon. Ep. Dcd.* ². *Mon. Angl. Tom. I. p. 89.* ³. *Hist. Ingulphi p. 62. sub an. 1043.*

so industriously fond. The event was so. Three and twenty years after came in the Norman Lords, who threatened an extirpation to that language of which the Natives began to be alham'd. For these new Masters *hated the English, and so much abhor'd their Idiom, that the Laws were all administred in the French tongue, the very children in Schools were kept from learning to read their Mother language, and were instructed only in the Norman; the English manner of writing was omitted*¹. The ignominious marks of a conquered people. The same Author from his own experience does again lament, that *the Saxon hand which had been us'd in all writings grew into disgrace, and the French hand, because it was more legible and more pleasing to the eyes, did every where obtain*², so as in the very next reign, *the Saxon letters were so obsolete and so unknown, that but few of the elder people were able to read them*³. Nay in the year 1095. *Wulstan Bishop of Worcester was depos'd, when scarce any other thing was objected against him, but that he was an old English Idiot, who did not understand the French tongue*⁴. It is true, the next

1. Ib. p. 71. *sub an.* 1066. 2. ib. p. 85. 3. ib. p. 98. *sub an.* 1091. 4. *Mat. Par. sub an.* 1 H. Wharton

next successor *Henry* the first, gave a Charter to *William* Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, confirming to him the possessions of his See, in the Saxon language and characters ¹. This was but a single instance, and perhaps done to oblige his Queen of the Saxon line, and to ingratiate himself with the *English* subjects, who might hope by this marriage they had a better title in him. And therefore it is a mistake in the learned *Mabillon* ², and some other Authors, who assert the Saxon way of writing was lost from the very time of the *Norman* Conquest. It was with the Saxon characters as with signs of the Cross in public Deeds, which were for the most part chang'd into the *Norman* way of seals and subscriptions, yet some Charters were with the old form of Crosses. The Saxon Dialect obtain'd no doubt in Country Vills, with some borrowed variation from the *French*, and some remains of it did intermix with the Court language. But the Barons and Knights who were most of them *Norman*, were so afraid of their children's talking the old *English*, that in the reign of *Henry* the

1. *H. Wharton Auctar. Histor. Dogmat. p. 388.* 2. *De re diplomat. p. 52.*

1. *Ger 227.*

the second, *They sent them over into France for education, to wear off the barbarousness of the native tongue*¹. At the beginning of the reign of *Edward the third*, *Robert Holcot* a Dominican, confesses, *there was no institution of children in the old English, but they first learn'd the French, and from the French the Latin tongue, which he observes to have been a practice introduc'd by William the Conqueror, and to have ever since obtain'd*². Tho from the first decline of the Barons, and advance of the Commons who were more of *English* blood, the Country language grew more into request; till at last the Commons in Parliament at *Westminster* the 36. of *Edw.* the third, shewed so much of the *English* spirit, as to represent to the King the great mischiefs which would happen to divers of the Realm, if that the Laws were pleaded, shewed, and judged in the French tongue, which is much unknown in the said Realm, &c. Upon which it was ordain'd and stablised, that all Plees, &c. should be pleaded, shewed and defended, answered, debated, and judged in the *English* tongue, &c.³. Yet this law did by no means

¹ *Gervaf. Tilbur. de otis Imper. MS. in Bib. Bod.* ² *Rob. Holcot Lect. 2. super sapient.* ³ *Pulton Stat. 36. Edward 3: p. 119.*
1. *Ingulphi*

means restore the Saxon, either in the Alphabet or in the prime Dialect: It only redeemed the kingdom from an old token of subjection, and did honour to the then compound language, much vitiated by imported words and phrases. And still there seem'd a dash of the *Norman* spirit, which by the same law provided *that all such Pleas should be entred and enroll'd in the Latin.*

If there were any conveyance of the true *Saxon* tongue, it was in the Monasteries; but in those only which were founded before the *Norman* Conquest; for in such, interest did oblige them to understand the language of their original Charters. It was for this reason, that in the Abby of *Croyland*, a Tutor was appointed to teach *Saxon* to some of the younger brethren, that in their old age they might be more fit to alledge the Records of their Monastery against their adversaries ¹. And it was no doubt for the like reason, that in the Abby of *Tavistoke*, which had a *Saxon* Founder about 691. there were solemn Lectures in the *Saxon* tongue, even to the time of our Fathers, that the knowledge of that language might not fail, as it has since well nigh done ². So

1. *Ingulphi Histor.* p. 98. 2. *Camden Britan. in Danmon.*
1 *Evangel.*

So that had Mr. *Somner* liv'd before, or in the age of reformation, the way of attainment had been less difficult. Or had he been reserv'd to these lower times, he had met with more of help and conduct. For we have since had a good part of the Scriptures more correctly publisht, with excellent notes ¹. We have had histories most correct ². But what above all facilitates the progress and perfection of learners; We have had methodical and accurate *Institutions of Grammar* by the Learned Dr. *George Hicks*; incomparably skill'd in the Antiquities of our Church and Nation. So that now to be ignorant of that tongue is not the misfortune of a Scholar, but his fault. Common industry, and an easie application serves.

But Mr. *Somner* had a much harder province: he was in a manner to invent the language, as well as to restore it. For upon his first essays that way, he had but two poor Manuscripts, and one of them on so obscure a subject, as might have exercis'd a Critic, sooner than instructed a Novice. But he had an active soul that would feel no impediment.

1. *Evangel. Goth. & Saxon.* 1665. 2. *Chron. Saxon.* ab Edm. Gibson, Oxon. 1 *Diffion.*

pediment. This made him his own guide, to be not only the discoverer of a new world, but the Master of it. His success in these studies he himself congratulated in his own modest way: *When by the advice and persuasion of Dr. Meric Casaubon, I began to apply my mind to the Saxon tongue, in no long space of time I seem'd to reap some tolerable fruits of my endeavors, which did abundantly compensate my labors, &c* ¹. And that first moving friend does applaud the event of his counsel in these words. *To be short, when he had approved my advice, he prosecuted the business with that pertinacious industry, and such equal happiness of wit, that within few years he may be compar'd (to speak modestly) with the most eminent in that knowledge* ². Nor did he only surpass most of his Predecessors, but exceeded some that followed after: and is numbred among the few complete Critics by the best of Judges; who has rightly observ'd, that *since the erection of Monasteries, where Saxon Books lay unknown to those that kept them, unto our own times, onely two forreigners; and about twenty Natives, had by their own industry attain'd*

1. *Diction. Saxon. Pref.* 2. *Casaub. de Ling. Saxon. p. 140.*

1. *Hickeſii*

attain'd the faculty of this tongue. Of which small number few arriv'd to an accurate and critical knowledge; Joceline, Somner, Marshall and Junius, publish'd all their Saxon purely and correctly: but from almost all others, it came with fault and imperfection; namely from those greatest men J. Selden, and Sir Henry Spelman, and even from the very Professor, Mr. A. Wheelock¹. I would not cite the approbation of lesser Writers after the testimony of so great a man. I would only add that his very enemies (if he had any) admir'd this accomplishment in him. He who was the only man that oppos'd any thing our Author wrote, does him this justice. *His labours*, says he, *as they are pleasant to such who are delighted in the knowledge and observation of the manners and language of our forefathers; so have they been and ever will be, very profitable to all that are studious and inquisitive into Antiquity. For his success in the restoration of that our ancient speech, which had been almost lost, and in a manner so long buried in oblivion, is very eminently known and admir'd, and shall by me be always gratefully acknowledg'd*². Mr.

1. Hicceſii Gram. Saxon. Præf. 2. Silas Taylor history of Gavelkind. Pref. 4^{to}. 1663.

Mr. *Somner* by his absolute faculty in the Saxon tongue, was now enabled to make the more intimate search into all remote Antiquities. His next merit was on this occasion: his honour'd friend and Countryman Sir *Roger Twisden* had publisht the laws of *Henry the first*, *An. 1644. fol.* to which was prefixt an old Glossary, which Mr. *Somner* observ'd to be faulty in very many places ¹. On this Edition he wrote notes and observations large and learn'd, with a very useful Glossary ². To which he himself refers in his other Glossary on the ten Historians, on the words *Gravatio*, *Mancusa*, &c. of which he had treated more largely in his former, not then, nor alafs yet publisht. If those papers are in your hands, you have an opportunity to serve and oblige the world.

From his time of engaging in the memorials of *Canterbury*, he laid the foundation of a larger design, to collect all the remains of the state of the whole County, for a just and perfect History of the Antiquities of *Kent*. This projected labour he owns to have taken on him, in the kind *Epilogue to his Countrymen*.

1. *Somneri Glossarium ad X. Script. passim.* 2. *Casaub. de Ling. Sax. p. 141.*
1. *Antiq.*

men. If by your good acceptance of these my labours for the City, I may receive encouragement to proceed in my endeavours; it is in my thoughts, by God's assistance, in convenient time, to do somewhat in like kind for you in the Country¹. And to confirm the truth and honesty of these intentions, *An account of what Saints had the dedication of Parochial Churches within that Diocese he leaves with them in pawn, and as a pledge of those his future endeavours, for their farther content hereafter, if God permit.* He omitted no time, and spar'd no pains, to prepare this work without, and to make it fit in the field, that he might afterwards build the house: a house that was not to be built in a day, but the foundations to be dug deep, and the materials to be fetcht from afar, with great contrivance, great patience, and great expence. But he made a gradual progress, and in the Preface to his *Treat of Gavelkind*, which he wrote twelve years before the publication, i. e. *An. 1648.* He confesses it was now full eighteen (I think it should be eight) years, since by solemn promise he became indebted to his Countrymen, upon their good acceptance of certain of his labours in behalf of
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1. *Antiq. Canterb. Append. p. 105.*

1. *Saxon.*

their City, to proceed to the same or some other such like undertaking for the County: a thing which as he then really intended, so had he not since wanted that encouragement for it from the better sort, which he could expect. But (says he) being soon after (proh dolor!) overtaken by that impetuous storm of civil war, not yet quite blown over; I was necessitated to betake my self to other thoughts. This was a just excuse, and he had the same reason to beg their longer patience. For he resolv'd the conception should be an Elephant before its birth, therefore he was still encreasing his plentiful store, and still digesting and disposing the order of it. In the mean time he hop'd not only to be excus'd of his Countrymen for (what had not else been hitherto delay'd) his County-undertaking, but also to obtain of them yet farther respite, in hope of a better opportunity to discharge that debt. In the year 1659. the time of publishing his *Saxon Dictionary*; he again renew'd his promise, that when that work was finish'd, he would adorn and complete the *Antiquities of Kent*¹. In the following year 1660. he was so taken up with the joys of a returning Church

1. *Saxon. Diction. sub voce Abbansdune.*

1. *Annales*

Church and King; and so particularly involv'd in the cares of retrieving the scatter'd Records, and raising the Memoirs of the dead: above all so immerst in providing that all might justly refund their stolen portion of Churchlands, and in stating the accounts of Fines, Leases, and other emoluments of the Dean and Chapter, who trusted all to his entire integrity and art: that he could not possibly attend to the finishing that long promis'd work. Tho' the generous design was still breathing, and expir'd only with himself.

But let not the world lament it's being depriv'd of those labours. For the *Discourse* here given of *the Roman Ports and Forts in Kent*, was no doubt an apartment of that spacious Fabric, and was to have been joyn'd to the rest of that Model. As is evident by this: in his *Saxen Dictionary* on the names of *Raculpe Reculver*, *Limene muð*, mouth of the river or haven of *Limne*, *Lunsen-pie* or *Sandwich*, &c. he promises a better and more large account in his *Kentish Antiquities*; all which are largely discuss'd in this Tract, which must argue it a part of the same work, to which he

then refer'd. Besides, among all the intimations of his other performances, he never cites this by the title, under which he left it, *Roman Ports*, &c. which proves it was included under the general design of the *Antiquities of Kent*. There be some other loose papers on that subject, which are now, Sir, in your hands, and I know your spirit for the public interest, will embrace any fair opportunity *to do good and to communicate*. I doubt he set his last hand to that part of the argument only which you now publish, which really is a learned and judicious discourse; there runs thro' the whole such a vein of reason, and such a force of authority, as is not easie to find in any Authors, that write for a party, or for any thing but truth. He is singularly happy in fixing *Limene* or the mouth of the river *Limene*, or *Rother*, at *Romney*, since turn'd another way: which is much confirm'd by some old Manuscript Annals that I have lately seen ¹. And in placing the *Lapis Tituli* of *Nennius* not at *Stonar*, but at *Folkstone*, wherein he has the honour to be followed by a most learned Pre-
late.

1. *Annales Saxonum MS sub an. 892:*

1. *Stillingfleet*

late *. Had he liv'd to supply and methodize the whole, how would he have corrected the remarks of all that went before, and superseded the endeavours of most that could follow after. For I believe, it is your opinion, Sir, as well as mine, that what *Lambard* and *Camden* did before, might admit of emendations, and considerable additions. And what Mr. *Kilburn* and Mr. *Philpot* did since, was all modern and superficial. I wonder these two last who were cotemporary with our Author, should seem to have had no recourse to him, nor any knowledge of his more complete design; which could be only owing to their own pride, or want of address to an easy and communicative man. Mr. *Philpot* did engage to write another discourse of the *Ports in Kent*, speaking less of the Cinque Ports, because he intended to publish a particular Treatise relating solely to their immunities, and their just right to take cognisance of the fishery at Yarmouth². This faith the writer might have kept, for he liv'd to the year 1684. but there is no dependance on a man who could afford to rob his

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1. *Stillington Orig. Britan.* ch. 5. p. 322. 2. *Villare Cantuarii*. p. 14 fol. An. 1664.

1. *Athen.*

own Father of the credit of that book. For the *Villare Cantianum*, or *Kent surveyed and Illustrated* republisht, London, 1659. and 1664. fol. under the name of *Thomas Philpot*, is said to have been done by *John Philpot* the Father, born at *Folkstone*, *Somerset* Herald at Arms, who died 1645¹. Let this only be observ'd for the honour of *Kent*, that while other Counties (and but few of them) have met with single pens to give the History and description of them; ours of *Kent* has had no less than four Writers to celebrate the glories of it, *Lambard*, *Somner*, *Kilburn*, *Philpot*. Let me observe farther in respect and duty to my native Town, that what *Mr. Somner* asserts of *Dover*, being the place where *Julius Caesar* intended and attempted to arrive, is from Astronomical computation, fully demonstrated by the very ingenious *Mr. E. Halley*, who proves the year, the day, the time of day, and place, *the Downs*, where he made his first descent².

Let not posterity censure *Mr. Somner* for this abortive design on the *Antiquities of Kent*, nor impute it to slothfulness

1. *Atben. Oxon.* Vol. I. p. 102. & Vol. 2 p. 719. 2. *Philosoph. Transact.* for March, 8cc. 1691. 1. *Wood.*

fulness, or change of mind, that he did not complete the model he had so long fram'd. It is a common infirmity of those who write nothing, to reflect on the delay of any one expected work. As if it were no more to do, than to talk of being done. Of the fatigues in a great performance, none are sensible but those who are engag'd in them. Thought and reflections, searches and reviews, remarks and collations, method and stile, and ten thousand cares, all multiplied on the men of greater fidelity and caution, retard the Author, and protract his work: especially in matters of Antiquity, to be in haste does make the blinder birth. For those writers cannot at one prospect get a view of their design. Like the new improvement of Perspective, the scene opens wider by longer looking on: that is, the business multiplies on the undertaker's hand, and the burden encreases on the weary Bearer. It is this has made more Antiquaries fail of their proposed attempts, than any other sort of writers. Mr. *John Leland* the first restorer of *English* Antiquities after the age of printing, undertook so immense a task, that the very thoughts of completing, did (as 'tis

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said, distract him ¹. So as after the publishing some short and trivial essays, he left his four Volumes of collections, fol. his five Volumes of *Itinerary*, 4^{to}. and some other monuments of industry in Manuscript, for the most part indigested without leisure, or without patience to complete them. The next Antiquary Mr. *Robert Talbot*, had a great genius and an equal diligence, to gather and preserve the fragments of time; but designing *Annotations on the Itinerary of Antonine*; and *a Collection of ancient Charters*, &c. he died with his thoughts and his papers in confusion. With what tedious application and gradual advances, did the great *Camden* conceive and nourish his fam'd *Britannia*? Had his life and strength endur'd, no doubt he had still been altering and augmenting the glorious work. But he fell, and left unfinished this and some other of his own, and the world's disappointed hopes ². Mr. *Roger Dodsworth* fill'd above sixty Volumes with the most elaborate collections; but was still hunting for more, without the content of disposing what he had. And therefore
excepting

1. *Wood Athen. Oxon.* Vol. 1. p. 67. 2. *Gul. Camd. Vita à T. Smith. S. T. P.* p. 45.

1. *Epist.*

excepting the Charters inserted in the two Volumes of *Monasticon*, which cost him little other pains than finding, and remitting to the press; he left nothing but infinite materials for those who would apply them better. Sir *Simonds Dewes*, a great valuer of History and Coins, had laid a scheme for the *Antiquities and state of Britain*, wherein he pretends he would discover errors in every page of *Camden* ¹; but by death he fell from his great and vain attempt. Mr. *T. Allen*, Mr. *B. Twine*, Mr. *W. Fulman*, and many other Antiquaries of this place, had the same ambition to collect, and the same misfortune never to methodize or publish. But beside these instances of general designs, the particular efforts on a History of single Counties, (like Mr. *Somner's* on *Kent*) have dropt into the graves of their intended Authors. Mr. *Thomas Risdon* drew up a *Survey or Chorographical description of Devonshire*; but had not time to make the Edition of it ². Sir *Simonds Dewes* attempted the *Topography of Suffolk* ³. Sir *Edward Bysshe* promis'd the
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1. *Epist. of Arch-bishop Usher. p. 496.* 2. *Athen. Oxon. Vol. 1. p. 516.* 3. *R. Dodsworth MS Vol. 38. fol. 39.*

I. *Wood's*

The Life of Mr. Somner.

*Antiquities of the County of Surry*¹. Sir *Matthew Hale* made great collections relating to the County of *Glocester*, but would not frame them into any disposition for the press². Captain *Silas Taylor* spent some years in picking up various remarks on the County of *Hereford*, but cast them into no just discourse³. Mr. *Sampson Erdeswick* wrote a short view of *Staffordshire*, containing the *Antiquities of the said County*; but could carry it no farther than MS. notes⁴. And Mr. *Randal Catheral*, got voluminous collections that respected this County of *Oxford*⁵; but never could cast them into a regular History, and took so little care to reposit his MSS. that to all my enquiries, they are now lost. Not to mention the reported designs of later men, Dr. *Nat. Johnston* on the west-riding of *Yorkshire*. *John Aubrey* Esq; on *Wiltshire*. *Walter Chetwind* Esq; on *Staffordshire*; to whose labours, if still depending, I wish resolution and success.

Forgive me this digression, and think

¹ *Woods Athen. Oxon.* Vol. 2. p. 484. ² *Life of Sir M. Hale* by Dr. Burnet. ³ *Athen. Oxon.* Vol. 2. p. 465. ⁴ *Ib.* Vol. 1. p. 275. ⁵ *Ib.* Vol. 1. p. 731.

it less impertinent; because it serves to justify the memory of our Author, when so many others have fallen short of the like intentions: and the nature of such attempts is more apt to absorb and discourage the aggressors. In the mean time, we should better accept and esteem this remnant that is sav'd of the *Antiquities of Kent*, and hang up the little plank, as more sacred than the whole ship.

But it is a more just Apology for Mr. *Somner*, that he did not devote his whole time to this ineffectual labour; but was all along employ'd in some other duties to the public.

He found it necessary, not only to know the places and persons, but the customs and tenures of his Country; of which none so eminent, and so peculiar, as that of *Gavelkind*. This the Lawyers inform'd him to be the local custom of *Kent*, whereby if the Antecessor died intestate, all the Heirs male did equally share in the inheritance of lands, which had not been held *in capite*, nor *disgavell'd* by special *Act of Parliament*. But this account would not satisfy so inquisitive a mind as that of Mr. *Somner*, for his aim was always to under-

understand properties and nature, more than names: according to that end propounded by himself in all his researches, which was to know things, not so much in their present as primitive state, more in their causes than effects¹. And to this enquiry he was the more induc'd, that he might satisfie his Countrymen, and gain excuse for delay of his County-undertaking. For the more easie purchasing whereof, that they and others might perceive he had not been altogether idle, he pitch'd in his thoughts upon the Kentish custom of Gavelkind, and to some more than vulgar discourse thereof, as a specimen and earnest of his farther intentions for the County. This discourse he divided into five heads. 1. The true Etymologie and derivation of the name, where he refutes the continued fancy of Lambard, Coke, Camden, Verstegan, Cowell, Spelman, Dodderidge, and many other Lawyers and Antiquaries, who would derive it from the Saxon *gife-eal* cyn give to all kindred, or to all alike. Whereas he proves the name is by no means borrowed from the partible nature of the land; but from *gafol* or gavel a tribute or customary rent, and *gecynse* nature, sort or kind; implying it to be land

1. Treatise of Gavelkind, Pref.

land not held in fee, as *Knights service*; but chargeable with such rents as made it *socage tenure*. 2. He enquires into the nature of *Gavelkind-land* in point of partition, and proves it was neither from the name, nor bare nature of the land; but partly from the nature of the land, and partly from a general custom extended thro the whole County in such censual land. 3. He searches into the Antiquity of *Gavelkind*-custom (in point especially of partition) and why more general in *Kent* than elsewhere. 4. Whether *Gavelkind* be properly a tenure or custom? where he treats with incomparable learning of all feudatory right, and all menial service. 5. Whether before the statute of *Wills* (32, & 34, *Henry 8.*) *Gavelkind*-land in *Kent* were devisable or not? which he resolves in the negative, and answers all arguments of those who hold the contrary. All these points are discusst with that variety of knowledge, and that ingenuity of spirit, as will make the Author and the book valued, while learning and Law are valued. At the end is an Appendix of such Muniments, Charters, and other Escripts, as were quoted in the precedent discourse. This subject led him thro

thro a long course of Common Law, and thro the sence of very many Statutes: for which he was afraid he *might be thought too bold with the men of that robe, too much meddling with matters of their peculiar science; but hopes they would excuse him, being one that honour'd their profession, and had an intent only in his way to do them service, and their profession right, by holding forth to public view some Antiquities, tending at once to the satisfaction of the one, and illustration of the other.* What esteem this treatise bears among men of that honourable facultie, I might suggest by this familiar hint. I sought in vain for the book among many Libraries, till it was lent me by a worthy friend eminent in that profession. I hope in a short time a new Edition may spread it into more hands. But let me give you a farther history of it. When Mr. Somner had drawn all his thoughts and authorities into a just discourse, he sent his papers to his judicious friend *Arch-bishop Usper*, who return'd them with this testimony: *I have perus'd this learned treatise of Gavelkind, and judge it very fit to be published.* Ja. Armachanus. Apr. 7. 1647¹. This

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1. Treat. of Gavelkind, Append p. 216.

1 Casaub.

I. Ca
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approbation of so great and good a man, was the best License that could be askt, or given to the book. But there were two reasons that hindred the publication. First, the distress and persecution of the writer, which might take from him the appetite and ability of printing. Secondly, the ignorance and affectation of those times, that hated all Antiquity Ecclesiastical and Civil; and doted on a new Gospel, and new Laws: so that till the nation was dispossess'd of this spirit, it was not fit to cast the pearl before them. The Author laid it up in his own Archives, and imparted it only to the perusal of some peculiar friends. Dr. M. Casaubon had seen and read it, and in the year 1650. told the world, that his friend *had wrote a just Treatise in English, upon that most famous and most ancient custom in Kent, call'd Gavelkind, &c* ¹. The Author himself upon occasion own'd the hidden treasure, and pointed to it once or more in *his notes to the words of Lipsius, An. 1650* ². and very often in his *Glossary, An. 1652* ³. But when Monarchy, Episco-

1. Casaub. de Ling. Sax. p. 142. 2. Notæ ad verb. Lips. Append. ad Casaub. de Ling. Sax. p. 16. 3. Gloss. ad X. Script. in vocibus Feodum, Allodium, &c.

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Episcopacy, and learning were restor'd, then the Author brought forth the things new and old, when the eyes of men were opened. Yet still his own modesty would have longer conceal'd the talent, if the importunity of friends had not prevail'd. For he confesses *An. 1660. That the Preface and Treatise had been written more than twelve years ago, and had lain by the Author ever since, and they had not now come forth but upon the encouragement of some worthy and judicious friends.* At their request it appear'd abroad with this title. *A treatise of Gavelkind, both name and thing, shewing the true Etymology and derivation of the one, the nature, antiquity, and original of the other; With sundry emergent observations, both pleasant and profitable to be known of Kentish men and others, especially such as are studious either of the ancient custom, or the Common Law of this kingdom, by a Wellwisber to both, William Somner. London, 1660. 4^{to}.*

In this elaborate work, the Author is most happy in the Etymology and description of *Gavelkind*, and *Socage*, of the Norman's *Fief de Haubert*, and *Fief de Roturier*; of the Saxon's *Bocland* and *Folcland*; of the Feudists *Allodium* and *Feudum*,

veyance with exquisite judgment; and examining the *Writ de rationabili parte bonorum*, with that nice hand, as prov'd him Master of more than he profess'd. And in many of these disputes he could have been a more final Arbiter; but that his habitual modesty restrain'd him; So that when *many other points of Common Law did offer themselves to his discourse*, yet being out of his profession, he would not wade or engage any farther in the argument; lest he should be censur'd of a mind to thrust his sickle into another man's harvest¹.

To obtain this knowledge in the Laws of his Country, he had trac'd all the streams of justice to their fountain head; he had searcht back into all the Institutions of the *Norman* and the *Saxon* ages. And having first diligently enquir'd into the Laws of *Henry* the first, and adorn'd them with *Notes*, and a *Glossary*, as was before observ'd; he went back farther, and reviewed all the policy of the *Saxon* Kings; a copy of whose Laws had been first gathered up by *Mr. Alexander Nowell*, (whom *Mr. Camden*² calls the *Reviver of the Saxon language*)

1. *Treatise of Ovelkind*, p. 170. 2. *Britan. in Danmonii.*
1. *Lamhardi*

language) in the year 1567. who going then beyond the seas committed them to his pupil in those studies, Mr. *William Lambard*, desiring him to translate them into Latin, and to make them public ¹. Which was done the following year under the title of *ΑΡΧΑΙΟΝΟΜΙΑ*, *sive de prisca Anglorum Legibus*, &c. Londini, 1568. 4^{to}. reprinted fol. at Cambridge, 1644. In the perusal of this work, our judicious Author found, *that in the latin version there was a polite and elaborate stile, too much affected, that gave little or no help to the Reader in understanding the original Saxon* ². Which opinion was after confirm'd by that stupendous Master of the Northern tongues, *Fr. Junius*, who speaking of Mr. *Lambard's* publishing the *Laws of the English Saxon Kings*, translated by himself, tells us that he better approves the ancient version by *Jo. Brompton*, and advises all that love the genuine Monuments of Antiquity, rather to embrace the old interpretation of a rough and impolite age, than rashly adhere to the modern and more refin'd Translators ³. The same censure was continued by the *Annotators on the*

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Life

1. *Lambardi Epistola ad Archaionom.* 2. *Somneri Prefat. ad Saxon. Dict.* 3. *Junii Catal. Lib. ad Evang. Goth.*

Life of Alfred ¹, and by the last Editor of the *Saxon Chronicle* ². Upon this principle Mr. *Somner* did believe, that such an elegant and paraphrastic way of rendering old Records, was too much like paint on the face of a wrinkled matron, or a cap and feather upon gray hairs. He resolv'd to take off the disguise, and represent the true venerable aspect; by a new version plain and nigh to literal, for the benefit of all who were studious of the Saxon tongue; to which he added some Laws that were omitted in that collection by Mr. Lambard ³. And designing farther, that such Gentlemen who would read only their mother tongue, might not be ignorant of these fundamental constitutions, he turn'd them all to modern *English*, and has left the Transcript thus entitled, *The ancient Saxon Laws translated into English*. Neither of these versions has yet seen the light, tho' most worthy of it. The first of them especially, will be of great use to the next Editor of the *Saxon Laws*. For Mr. Lambard's collection might be now greatly improv'd, as one, who best knows, assures the world,

1. *Ælfredi vita* p. 66. 2. *E. Gibson. Præf.* 3. *Casaub. de Ling. Saxon. p. 142.* 1. *Hickefi*

world, that beside the *Laws first publisht* by Lambard, and revis'd by Wheelock, it was probable that many others lie conceal'd in the Bennet and Cottonian Libraries, which it would be good service to send abroad into the world. And (says the same great man) *I have by me a Transcript of the Laws of King Æthelbert, Hlothare, and Edric, from the Textus Roffensis, which Lambard, however diligent in searching out these Laws, had not seen before his Edition of Archaionomia*.

Let us not despair of a revival and augmentation of this Codex of *English* Laws. Our Friend who has done so much honour to the *Saxon Chronicle*, is of abilities, and a genius fit for this other performance.

In the mean time, let me observe, that nothing would more facilitate and perfect the studie of our Common Law, than an application to Antiquities of this kind. It is pity the young Gentlemen of that profession should be content to learn only the present practice of the Courts, and look no farther into the original of judicial methods: which alone can admit them to the depth of reason, and the bottom of

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1. Hicceſii Præfat. ad Gram. Saxon.

a cause. There is indeed little hope of this progress in those new measures, of first learning the practick forms in subservience to Attorneys, and bare entering of names for a title to the bar. But where men of parts are honour'd with the more liberal education of spending some years in one of the two national Schools of learning, and thence transfer themselves to the Seminaries of the Law, to prosecute the Histories of use and custom : from such we might expect those degrees of knowledge, that would accomplish the Advocate, the Judge, and the Statesman ; such would be truest Patriots of their Country, and would be the more unwilling to have the Laws of *England* chang'd, when they understood what they were from the beginning. I dare not speak more of my own sence ; but I humbly refer to the words of a wise man, who when he has recommended ancient Histories and original Laws, concludes thus. *This I thought good to say for the sake of our young Gentry, who adorn the Inns of Court, if possibly by my advice they would not spare their pains to attain the Saxon tongue, and run over the many monuments of venerable Antiquity in that language*

guage and Character, the peculiar treasure of their nation'. Possibly Estates and some titles may have been obtain'd by lighter means; but the good name, and the abilities to serve a Kingdom, have been acquir'd only by these industrious studies. This keeps up the memory of Coke, Dodderidge, Noy, Selden, Hale, and many other oracles, whom no authority nor time can silence.

But I proceed to tell you the next labour of Mr. Somner: which was a dissertation *de Portu Iccio*. For examining the expedition of *Cesar* into *Britain*, he found by his own account², that his first voyage began from a Port of the *Morini*, from whence was the shortest passage into *Britain*. And where he took ship the second time, (which by description appears to be the same place) he expressly call'd *Portus Iccius*. Men of learning were not agreed in the site of this haven. Mr. *Camden* and *Ortelius* thought it to be *Witsan*. *Raimundus Marlian*, and *Adrian Junius*, believ'd it the same with *Calais*. *Jac. Chifletius* for the honour of his Master the King of Spain, woud have it *Mardike* in *Flanders*. But

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1. *Hicksii Prefat. ad Gram. Saxon.* 2. *Ces. Comment. l. 4*

1. *Notitia*

Mr. Somner fixes it at *Gessoriacum*, now *Bologne*; wherein he was followed by *Sanfon*, &c. Of later writers, *Adrian Valesius*¹ concludes it to be *Estaples* nigh *Bologne*. The noble *Du-Fresne*² and *M. Baudrand*³ restore it to *Witsan* or *Witsant*. And Mr. *Halley*⁴ conjectures it was near *Calais-clifts*, either *Ambleteuse* on the one side, or *Calais* on the other. Other Critics may suspend their judgement, till they see this discourse of Mr. Somner, which deserves to be fairly publisht. The MS bears this title, *A discourse of Portus Iccius, wherein the late conceits of Chifletius, in his Topographical discourse, are examined and refuted: the judgement of Cluverius concerning the same Port asserted and embraced, and the true site thereof more clearly demonstrated, by William Somner.*

Our Author's skill in the *Saxon* tongue, oblig'd him to enquire into most of the European languages ancient and modern. For there is a connexion in all learning, especially in the knowledge of tongues, which draws the student from one link to another, till

1. *Notitia Galliarum in vcc. Iccius Portus.* 2. *Dissertatio*
 28. *in notis ad vitam L. Ludovici.* 3. *Lex. Geog.* 3. *Philosoph.*
Transact. March 1691. 1. *M. Casaub.*

till he has past over the whole chain of dependance. This made him run through the *old Gallic, Irish, Scotch, and Danish* dialects; especially the *Gothic, Sclavonian and German*. Of his perfection in the latter, he gave the world a public specimen on this occasion. While his Reverend friend Dr. *Meric Casaubon* was employ'd in an essay on the *Saxon* tongue, he hapned upon an Epistle of *Justus Lipsius* to *Henry Schottius*, which contain'd a large catalogue of old *German* words, in use with that nation, about eight or nine hundred years before. The Dr. thought many of them had a great affinity to the *Saxon*; and therefore being then at *London*, sent down the Catalogue to Mr. *Somner* at *Canterbury*, and desir'd his opinion of them. Who within few days return'd his Animadversions, and shew'd the relation of the *German* with the *Saxon* tongue. But because they were too long to be inserted by Dr. *Casaubon*, in the body of his discourse; he plac'd them as an Appendix under this title, *Gulielmi Somneri Cantuariensis ad verba vetera Germanica à V. Cl. Justo Lipsio Epist. Cent. III. ad Belgas Epist. XLIV. collecta, Notæ*. This first part of Dr. *Casaubon's* Comment on four tongues,

tongues, *Hebrew* and *Saxon*, (the other two *Greek* and *Latin*, the Dr. did not finish) was published at *London*, 1650. 8^{vo}. On the mention of it, I will put you in mind of one mistake of a learn'd man, *Du Fresne Ld. du Gange*, who in the preface to his admirable *Latin Glossary*, reflects on those Critics, who would derive the modern languages from *Greek* originals: *Joachimus Perionius* and *Hen. Stephanus* for the *French*; *Monosimius* for the *Italian*; *Matutius* and *Aldretus* for the *Spanish*, and *Stephen Skynner* for the *English*. When this last must be a lapse of memory: for Dr. *Meric Casaubon*, who in this *Comment on the Saxon tongue*, does industriously refer it to the *Greek*, and gives a long Catalogue of *Saxon* words so deduc'd. Whereas Dr. *Skynner* does indeed fetch the *Saxon* from the Northern dialects, and reflects on Dr. *Casaubon* for being so fond of that other conceit.

These were the public services done by Mr. *Somner*, till the year 1650. at which time Dr. *Casaubon* reports, that he would have printed all his useful labours, and would have wrote much more: if that fatal catastrophe had not interpos'd, which brought no less desolation upon letters, than upon

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upon the Land ¹. And he himself had about three years before declar'd, that he had by him some other things in a readiness for the public, which should not, God willing, be much longer retarded, if the times permitted by the continuance of our Countie's peace, peace that Mother of Arts ².

His next opportunity of doing public good was this. It was an observation of the learned, that no one nation had so many various Histories of their own affairs, as that of *England*: wrote by *Britains*, *Saxons*, and *Normans*; but most of them in a mannner dissolv'd with the Monasteries, wherein they laid and slept. Some of them had been rais'd from the dust by *Joceline*, *Howard*, *Parker*, *Camden*, *Savile*; but many were yet in chains of darkness; which it would be justice and mercy to redeem, and expose to view. The proposal was made by that industrious Bookseller *Cornelius Bee*, who about 1641. had importun'd Sir *Roger Twisden* to supply him with materials of this kind for the press³. That worthy Baronet call'd in the assistance of *Arch-bishop Usber* and *John Selden*

1. *M. Casaub. de Ling. Saxon. p. 141.* 2. *Pref. to Treat. of Gavelkind.* 3. *Twisdenus Lectori X. Script.*

1. *Amannensis*

Selden Esq; ' : by whose industry and good affection to learning, ten writers of the *English* history were transcrib'd from the originals in the *Bennet* and *Cottonian* Libraries, and faithfully collated with all different copies, by an expert Amanuensis Mr. *Ralph Jennings*. For the more elegant Edition, a new fund of letters was neatly cast, and a provision made of fine paper. To adorn the work, Sir *Roger Twissden* was to acquaint the Reader with the occasion of the book, and the conveyance of those MSS from which it was compil'd. Mr. *Selden* was in a larger preface to give account of the ten Historians, and their writings. And Mr. *Jennings* to subjoyn the various lections. But still the Editors were sensible that to complete the glory of the work, there wanted a *Glossary*, or explication of the more obscure and obsolete words, which often occur'd in those primæve writers. For this province, they knew none so well qualified as Mr. *Somner*: to him they commit the office, and he discharg'd it with infinite integrity and honour. So that when in 1652. this best collection of *Historians* came forth under

under this title, *Historiæ Anglicanæ scriptores X. &c. ex vetustis Manuscriptis nunc primum in lucem editi, &c.* The Appendix was Mr. Somner's labour, thus inscrib'd, *Glossarium, in quo obscuriora quæq; vocabula, quæ toto hoc opere continentur, copiosè explicantur, & ad origines suas plerq; revocantur, Gulielmo Somnero Cantuariensi Auctore.* Of this performance Sir Roger Twissden gives the Reader this character. *One word of the Glossary, without which this work had been imperfect and little useful. Understand Reader, it was compil'd for your sake by William Somner, a man of primitive probity and candor, a most sagacious searcher into the Antiquities of his Country, and most expert in the Saxon tongue. If some words are here gloss'd upon, not found in these writers; know, this was not done out of ostentation, or the affected glory to appear learned; but it was granted at the importunate request of his friends, by a man of the greatest modesty and ingenuity; that if such terms occur in other Historians of our nation, and by none that I know of explain'd; you may from hence discover the sense of them: our design being not to give trouble to him, but satisfaction to you; such are Culvertagium, Witerden, Tenmantale, (the*
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The Life of Mr. Somner.

understanding of which I owe purely to him) and others of that kind.

This key to reclude and antiquated words, improv'd whatever of this nature had been done before: it amends and supplies the old *Gallie Glossary* of *Pontanus*; the *signification of words* by *Skenæus*; the *explanation of terms* prefixt by *Mr. Lambard* to his *Saxon Laws*; the *Onomasticon* of *Clement Reiner*, in his *Apost. Bened. in Anglia*; the *Glossography* to the works of *Chaucer*; the *Etymologicon* of *Jo. Ger. Vossius*; the *Glossary* of *Dr. Watts*, adjoin'd to his noble Edition of *Mat. Paris*; and above all the excellent *Glossary* of *Sir Henry Spelman*, then only publisht to the letter N. Nor has *Mr. Somner* like the former *Glossographers*, confin'd himself to the antiquated names of things; but with happy learning has commented on the names of this Island and several parts of it; to which he has affixt such new and apposite derivations, as delight and satisfie all judicious Readers. It is indeed a work of that extent, as may serve for a *clavis* to all other *Historians*, and to all *Records*. Therefore when the learned *Sir John Marjham* wrote an *Introduction* to the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, he refers the
Reader

Reader to this Glossary of Mr. Somner's, where a barbarous word creates him any trouble. And that living Author, (whom I often mention, but cannot enough commend) observes, *That the Laws of the Saxon Kings may be read with some profit, as turn'd into Latin by Jo. Brompton, if the incomparable Glossary of Mr. Somner be consulted, wherein the more obscure words are fully explain'd*¹. And after calls it, *a truly golden work, without which, as Sir Roger Twisden writes, the ten Historians had been imperfect, and little useful.*

How complete might this Glossary be made from our Author's several exercises of this nature, which now remain in the Archives of *Canterbury*? His marginal notes on *Bracton de Legibus Anglia*; on the collection of *English and Latin Statutes*, printed 1556. 8^{vo}. on *Mr. Selden's Spicilegium ad Eadmerum*; on *Verstegan's restitution of decayed intelligence*: especially from his *Glossarium rerum & verborum difficilium in Legibus Henrici* 1. And his *Adversaria in Spelmani Glossarium*, in *Watſii Glossarium Mat. Par. additum*: & in *Tractatum Ger. Jo. Vossii de vitio sermonis*. Had the inquisitive du Fresne

¹ Hickeſii præfat. ad Gram. Saxon.

Fresne been inform'd of all these papers, how much would he have augmented his immense work? How much will the knowledge of all our Laws and usages improve, when these mighty materials come at last to be digested by an able and patient hand?

The Author himself intended to publish more of this kind. For in his *Addenda ad Gloss. X. Script.* he does advertise the Reader, *that if any other difficult words occur, which he had not there explain'd, (as omissions might be easie in so long a work) and read over as it were extempore, he would be glad to be inform'd of them, and would not fail with thanks to explicate them in the best manner that he could: at least in another Tome of Historians, shortly to be publisht.* Sir Roger Twissden in his Preface gives the world the same encouragement, *to hope for a second Tome, if this first were well accepted.* But it was not allow'd to Scholars to be so happy. The association of those Editors was dissolv'd by the death of *Selden* and *Usher* within few years. Tho possibly the greatest impediment was the ignorance and distraction of the times, that could not enough encourage the great expences of the Book-seller

seller Mr. Cornelius Bee, to whom Mr. Somner gives this just character, that he was a man who had deserv'd very well of the republic of letters, by publishing, at his own care and cost, many books of better note, wherein he was so industrious, as literally to answer his own name. He had indeed with great charge and pains, collected sufficient copies to have made up a second Tome; which lay dead in the hands of his Executors, till for a considerable sum they were purchas'd from them, by that generous promoter of learning, the right Reverend Father in God John Fell Bishop of Oxford; by whose encouragement some were published; and by whose never enough lamented death, others remain in private hands. I have seen the following copies,

1. Willielmus Malmsburiensis de Antiquitate Glastonienfis Ecclesiæ ejusq; Abbatibus. Ex Libro Roberti Cotton, quem ipsi dono dedit Tho. Allen, Aug. 12. 1672: exam. & collat. cum alio Manuscripto libro, quem Richardus Tychburn eques & Baronettus dedit Paulo Robinsono, qui eandem inscripsit Bibliothecæ S. Gregorianæ, Duaci, Jul. 15. 1651. 2. Invidiissimi Anglorum Franciæq; Regis Henrici quinti, ad

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ejus filium Christianissimum Regem Henricum sextum, vita per Titum Livium de Frulovisus Ferrariensem edita. Ex Libro Cottoniano, collat. cum alio Libro Manuscripto in Bibl. Bened. Cantab. 3. *Historia de tempore primæ inchoationis sedis Episcopalis Wellensis, & ejusdem Episcopis, & de Episcopis in sede Bathoniensi.* 4. *Fragmentum Annalium Saxonum ab An. 726. ad An. 1055.* 5. *Fragmentum Annalium de rebus ad Hiberniam spectantibus ab An. 994. ad An. 1177.* To most of these copies is a Postscript by the Amanuensis, Mr. *Ralph Jennings*, wherein he acknowledges the receipt of several sums of money, for his reward in transcribing and collating the said copies, and promises to compare them with the original, when desir'd. What honour to the nation had it been, if these and many other copies had been publisht, in the same method with the former Volumes. I am sure, we have since had no one Edition of Historians with that exactness, and that grandeur. Nor can we hope for any so correct and so august, till the same measures be taken, of several hands joyning in the same work. For any one undertaker has either not opportunity to discover all
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copies, or not leisure to collate them; or not the advantage of attending the press for correction; or not patience to draw up (what is the main benefit of a large book) a full and faithful Index. So that we have lame and inaccurate Editions, for want of the wisdom of our forefathers to assist one another. It is by this mutual help, that the Societies in *France* give us such absolute Impressions. And could we resume that practise here at home, we should infinitely advance the good of letters, and the glory of *Britain*. I detract not from the public services of Mr. *Fulman*, Dr. *Gale*, and Mr. *Wharton*, who seem to have done as much, as private men can do.

Mr. *Somner's* reputation was now so well established, that no Monuments of Antiquity could be farther published, without his advice and helping hand. Therefore when the noble Sir *Henry Spelman* had encouraged Mr. *Dugdale* to joyn with Mr. *Dodsworth*, to collect and publish the Charters and Monuments of Religious houses, and had communicated to them his own originals and transcripts, of the foundations in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*: when Mr. *Dugdale* in

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Oxford had got many materials from the *Bodleian* and College Libraries: and in *France* had gathered from the papers of *Du-Chesne*, several memorials of our Priories Alien. When Mr. *Dodsworth* had preserv'd all that related to *Yorkshire*, and most Northern Counties; when they had both searcht the Tower of *London*, the *Cotton* Library, and other Archives; they invited Mr. *Somner* to assist in that immense labour, who return'd them the Charters of *Christchurch*, and *St. Augustin's* in *Canterbury*, with the ichnography of the Cathedral, the draught of the Monastery, and other Sculptures: furnisht them with the original Charter of King *Stephen* to the Abby of *Feversham*, then in his hands; and inform'd them in many other queries relating to the City and County: and then accepted the office impos'd upon him, of bearing a peculiar part of the burden, by translating all the *Saxon* originals, and all the *English* transcripts from the *Itinerary* of *Leland*, and other Records, into plain and proper *Latin*: a necessary and useful ornament to those admirable volumes. Which service Sir *John Marsham* commemorates in his learned *Propyleum*; There assisted

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assisted in this work a man of the greatest knowledge in our Antiquities, William Somner of Canterbury, who has rendred into latin all the Saxon, and the English of Leland. To whose Glossary, lately published with the English Historians, the Reader is refer'd, if any barbarous word creates him trouble. The same person is now preparing for the press a curious Saxon Dictionary. The first Volume of this Monasticon was published, London, 1655. The book which now stands in the Library of the Church of Canterbury, has inserted after the Propyleum a printed leaf in folio, containing six copies of verses made by Kentish men, in commendation of Mr. Dodsworth, Mr. Dugdale, and Mr. Somner, who are there said to be the joint collectors of that glorious work. The second Volume was deferr'd (as a punishment to the ingrateful world) to the year 1661. A third Volume of Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, with Additaments to the two former, was published An. 1673. In these books are promiscuously compris'd the most Authentic, because most genuine and inartificial, History of England. There be materials enough dispersed in several hands to complete a

fourth Volume. Dr. *Hicks* recites the title of many Charters, in the Archives of the Church of *Worcester*, of which, he says, *none are inserted in the Monasticon* ¹. I have seen many originals and Transcripts of omitted Charters and Monastic Annals, in the hands of men of curiosity and public spirit; who would contribute their additions to such a work, when ever men of industry and courage dare to undertake it.

Mr. *Somner's* friends knew, how farther to employ a useful man. They observ'd it impossible to cultivate any language, or recommend it to the industry of learners, without the help of some Dictionary for a standing oracle in obscure and dubious words. This was yet wanting to the *Saxon* language, and was the reason why so few were masters of it. For men care not to travel without a guide in lands unknown. This was a burden that wanted heart and shoulders equal to it; but they could impose it on none more able than Mr. *Somner*: on him they lay the mighty task, and adjure him to perform it. Above all, the Counsellor of his studies Dr. *M. Casaubon*, us'd all his interest

¹ *Append. ad Sax. Gram. p. 171.*

interest of friendship to press him to this labour; as he thus informs us: *When Mr. Somner by several essays on the Saxon tongue, had sufficiently prov'd himself a master of it; I ceas'd not then to importune him, that he would think of compiling a Saxon Dictionary; by which work I did assure him, he would best merit of that language, and would receive infinite thanks from all that were studious of it. But in such unhappy times, what can the Reader promise to himself, or what can I promise for the Author? I leave all to his own discretion*¹. Upon this hint given to the public, many other of Mr. Somner's friends, who knew his course of studies, did themselves hope, and made others expect, to see such a labour done by him. Especially when by his *Glossary and Version of Saxon Charters*, he had farther serv'd the world: from that time he was incited by the daily request and importunity of many persons, to undertake and finish that work; many of his judicious and affectionate friends, considering his slender fortune, and offering to contribute in the charges of the impression: with assurance that the book would be very acceptable both at home and abroad, especially to all that were

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1. *M. Casaub. de Ling. Sax. p. 142.*

1. *Pref.*

studious of the Teutonic Antiquities, which language was originally the same with the Saxon ¹. But for a work that requir'd so much time, and so great expence, his friends were to contrive some more competent support and reward: to which Providence (that seldom fails industrious men) ordain'd an opportunity. The great Sir *Henry Spelman*, while he was at *Cambridge* with Mr. *Jeremy Stephens*, to search those Libraries, and collect materials for his designed Volumes of *British Councils*, finding very many *Saxon Manuscripts*, and very few that understood them; resolv'd to found a Lecture in that language, to restore and improve the study of it. This generous act was soon done by him, and he first conferr'd that office on Mr. *Abraham Wheelock*, one that had assisted him in some Transcripts of that tongue; and for endowment settled on him and his successors a sufficient yearly stipend, with presentation to the benefice of *Middleton*, nigh *Lin-Regis* in *Norfolk* ². By the death of Mr. *Wheelock* An. 1657. the disposal of that Lecture fell to *Roger Spelman* Esq; son of Sir *John*,

¹. *Præf. ad Lector. Sax. Dict.* ² *Abr. Wheelock præf. ad lector. edit. Bodæ.*

¹. *Somneri*

Fr.

John, son of the founder, who design'd to bestow it on Mr. *Samuel Foster*, a learned and worthy Divine. But Arch-bishop *Usher*, a friend to Antiquities and Mr. *Somner*, recommended him to the Patron, *that he would confer on him the pecuniary stipend, to enable him to prosecute a Saxon Dictionary, which would more improve that tongue than bare Academic Lectures* ¹. And herein that Prelate was like himself, judicious. For the endowment of public Lectures has often met with this ill success, to make the Readers neglect, and the hearers despise them. Whereas if the same rewards were given, on condition of printing those Lectures, or publishing some other remains of that Art or Science: mens industry would be greater, and the Republic of Letters much better serv'd. This seem'd the intention of the wise and pious founder Sir *Henry Spelman*, in establishing this Lecture. The words of his foundation being *to promote the Saxon tongue, either by reading it publicly, or by the edition of Saxon Manuscripts, and other books* ². Which last design Mr. *Wheelock* had most

1. *Somneri Epist. Ded. ad Saxon. Diction.* 2. *Wheeloci*
Præfat. Edit. Bedæ. 1. *Cave*

The Life of Mr. Somner.

most answered, by publishing *the Ecclesiastical History of Bede*, with the *Saxon Paraphrase of King Alfred*. *The Saxon Chronology* with his own latin version, and *Mr. Lambard's Saxon Laws*, with some additions. *Cambridge 1644. fol.*

This reason of the thing, and this Will of his Grandfather, inclin'd Mr. *Spelman* to comply with the advice of Bishop *Ussher*, and to present Mr. *Somner* to the annual salary of that Lecture. Which this man of tenderness and modesty would not accept, without the free consent of Mr. *Foster*, before nominated to the place: who prefer'd the public before his own interest, and Mr. *Somner* before himself. Therefore content with the Ecclesiastical benefice, he left the annual portion of money to Mr. *Somner*, who receiving this reward, would not omit the duty for it.

He was enough sensible, that to make a *Lexicon* in any tongue, was one of the hardest and most servile labours. Especially if no foundations were before laid; there to find materials, and to build the whole structure, was more tedious and expensive, than barely to augment, or adorn. On reflection he found

found those difficulties to press upon him: some faint endeavours, and forgotten promises, but no one public performance of this nature.

The first example was given by *Ælfric* the Grammarian and Arch-bishop, either of *Canterbury* ¹, or rather of *York* ², who flourisht about the year 1004. and made two distinct *Glossaries* on this tongue; one of which *F. Junius* transcrib'd from a very ancient copy in the Library of *Peter Paul Rubenius* of *Brussels*, and communicated to Mr. *Somner* ³, who publisht it with the *Latin Grammar* in *Saxon*, by the same Author. This could be no great assistance to Mr. *Somner*, because short and imperfect, and indeed *erroneous*, and a *little barbarous*, as the *Editor* himself complains ⁴: and another expert in these studies does affirm, *when Ælfric expounds the words in Latin, he is very oft mistaken* ⁵. There is another *Glossary Latin-Saxon*, by the same Prelate, (distinct from the former) which he wrote as a Comment on his Grammar; and is found at the end of those copies of the Grammar which

1. *Cave Hist. Literar.* p. 588. 2. *Whartoni dissertatio de quobus Ælfricis.* 3. *Præf. ad Sax. Dict. sect.* 17. 4. *Ib.*
5. *Skynner Etymol. in voce Bleak.* 1. *Hist.*

which are now in the *Cotton Library*, and in that of *St. John's Oxon*: which seems to have escap'd the knowledge of Mr. *Somner*. This latter may be the same with that *Diction. Latin-Saxon*: which Dr. *Cave* recounts among the Manuscripts of *Ælfric* ¹. And therefore a worthy Author is injurious to Dr. *Cave*, in taxing him with an error, for reciting this work among the Manuscripts of *Ælfric*, when it was publisht by Mr. *Somner* ². No, that work is still in MS. and what was publisht by Mr. *Somner* is a different Tract, which the Dr. had before mention'd, as printd at *Oxon*. 1659. One writer should be tender of another writer's reputation, and not impute mistakes, but where he is very certain of them.

There were two other ancient *Saxon* Glossaries by unknown hands, in the *Cotton Library*, the one a thin *folio*, the other a more thick *octavo*; what help Mr. *Somner* had from these, he freely owns, by referring to them. Since the Reformation, Mr. *Laurence Nowell* spent time in drawing up a *Saxon vocabulary*, which he design'd to complete, and publish. But he dying in 1576. left the imperfect

¹. *Hist. Literar.* p. 588, 590. ². *Antiq. Hist. Dogmat.*
J. Usher p. 377. ¹. *Vogleri*

perfect Manuscript, which Mr. *Selden* procur'd, and lent to Mr. *Somner*; who seems not to have receiv'd it, till he had in great part digested his own collections; and implies it to be a deficient work. *F. Junius* after took a transcript of it, the original and copy are both with us. Next to him, Mr. *J. Joceline* Secretary to Arch-bishop *Parker*, by advice of that learned Prelate, made some larger collections to the same intent, which were transcrib'd by Sir *Symonds Dewes* Baronet, and remitted to Mr. *Somner*: who farther mentions a report that *John de Laet* of *Antwerp*, a man learn'd in *Saxon* letters, had projected a work of this nature; but no performance. After all, Mr. *Abraham Wheelock*, *Spelman-Professor*, did promise the world that he would compile a *Saxon Dictionary*; but he either forgot the promise, or death absolv'd him from it. It has been the infirmity of great men, when their first thoughts have laid the scheme of any work, to take occasion of proclaiming their design; to raise and deceive the expectation of the world. Prudence should temper this vain desire of glory. An imprinted promise is a very sacred thing: and men should
not

not engage their faith to the public, unless they are sure to discharge it. How often are men weary of a warm resolution? How oft do second thoughts correct the former: and when the scene is laid, it must be took away? How oft do mens labours encrease upon their hands, till the undertaking prove above their strength? How many accidents of business, sickness, and mortality may intervene? So as what wise man would enter into obligation, when it is such a hazard whether he shall be able to pay?

But this mention of the few *Saxon* Glossographers, is only to do justice to the memory of Mr. *Somner*, by inferring what small assistance he had in so large a work. He had not that easy task of adding to things invented, or improving an old book; but was to compose all, and be properly an Author. We have been taught at School to honour the *Lexicon* of *J. Scapula*, and yet *Vogler* has call'd him the *Epitomator of Henry Stephens*¹: and another eminent writer says, *he cannot be absolv'd from the crime of Plagiarism and concealment*². We admire

¹ *Vogleri Introduct. Univers. p. 68.* ² *Morhofii Polyhist. p. 83.*

¹ *Baudrand*

mire the laborious Volumes of *J. J. Hoffman*: and yet it is observ'd with great indignation, *that he has arrogated to himself the interpolated and depraved works of other men, suppressing the names of the true Authors* ¹. And a great Critic animadvertson him, for transposing the whole *Lexicon* of *Baudrand* into the first Tome of his work ². Nay *Baudrand* himself is by *Sanfon* accus'd of *theft from his own Father, without any dutiful mention of him* ³. Nothing has been more familiar, than to hear *Holyoak* borrowed most from *Rider*, and he from *Eliot*, and so on. But I will give you one instance, which I have more lately observ'd. *Tho. Cooper's Thesaurus Linguae Romanae, &c.* first publisht London, 1565. greatly rais'd the reputation of that writer, and is said to have prefer'd him to his great station in the Church. Yet this mighty work is very little more, than a pure Transcript of the *Dictionarium Latino Gallicum*, by *Charles Stephens* at *Paris*, 1553. I have collated them in most parts, and find them literally the same in almost all words, and the direct

1. *Baudrand præf. ad Geog. Au* 1682. 2. *Jo. Alb. Fabri decas decadum, num* 78. 3. *Gul. Samfonius Disquis. Geog. Epist. Ded. & Præf.* 1683.

1. Life

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direct order of them, and in every classic phrase; with this only difference, that those phrases are rendred in *French* by *Stephens*, and in *English* by *Cooper*: whose disingenuity is much the greater, because in his preface and Dedication, he mentions the *Bibliotheca* of Sir *Tho. Eliot*, and the *Thesaurus* of *Rob. Stephens*; but speaks not a word of this other *Dictionary* of *Charles Stephens*, which was the copy (I assure you) that he transcrib'd *verbatim*.

When *Mr. Somner* had made an immense collection of materials, in order to compile his *Dictionary*, and had methodiz'd them in two large Volumes, now remaining in the *Canterbury Archives*; he sent up his papers to *Oxford*, and the Impression was here made for the Author, *Apr. 1659.* with an elegant inscription to all Students in the *Saxon* tongue; a grateful dedication to his Patron *Roger Spelman Esq;*, and a proper useful Preface. The Author and his work recommended by the ingenious verses *English* and *Latin*, of *John de Bosco*; *Henry Hugford*; *Joshua Childrey*; and *Will. Jacob* Physitian; with an Appendix of the *Grammar* and *Glossary* of *Ælfric*. And at the end of all, is a *Catalogue* of
those

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those worthy persons who contributed to the great charge of the Impression, whose names and example he commends to the present age, and to posterity; for the perpetual honour of Philologers, and as a testimony of the Author's grateful mind.

Let none be offended, that so excellent a work was forc'd to be thrown upon the public stock, and brought up on common charity. Till the men of curiosity encrease their number, this must be the fate of the best books, that they shall not bear the charges of their own Impression. It is this has stifted the conception of many glorious designs, to see exquisite Volumes thrown back upon an Author's empty hands; while Plays and Pamphlets reward the trifling writers. What else was the reason that most of our old Historians were first printed beyond the seas; but only, that cheaper methods, and quicker sale, made the Editors to gain abroad, what they must have lost at home? What induc'd Sir *Walter Raleigh* to burn the second part of his admirable *History*; but only a sordid complaint, that the first five books were a burden to the printer? What inclin'd Sir *Henry*

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Spelman

1 Life of the Author, *Pref. Gen. Hist.* of the world.

Spelman so long to suppress the second part of his incomparable *Glossary*, but this only; that when he offer'd the copy of the first part to *Bill* the Kings Printer, for five pounds in books; that light proposal was rejected, and he was forc'd to make the Impression at his own great charge¹? How could Dr. *Brian Walton* have carried on those six stupendous volumes of the *Biblia Polyglotta*, *An.* 1657. if there had not been a public fund, and Treasurer appointed to collect and dispose the contributions of worthy men²? In a word, it was a credit to this work of Mr. *Somners*, that it appear'd so little the interest of the writer, and deserv'd so much the charity of public benefactors. Especially at a time, when the oppressed Royalists were more tempted to write for bread, than for glory; and were drove upon a double necessity, to beg for the support of themselves, and the Edition of their books.

For this indeed is a farther honour to the work, and the Author of it; that it was done in the days of Anarchy and Confusion, of Ignorance and Tyranny;

1. *Editoris Præf. ad Glossarium.* 1687. 2. *Wood. Athen. Oxon.* vol. 2. *Fasli.*

1. *Hicckesii*

ranny; when all the Professors of true Religion and good literature were silenced and oppressed. And yet Providence so order'd, that the loyal suffering party did all that was then done, for the improvement of letters, and the honour of the nation. Those that intruded into the places of power and profit, did nothing but defile the press with lying news, and Fast-Sermons; while the poor ejected Church-men, did works, of which the world was not worthy. I appeal to the *Monasticon*, the *Decem Scriptores*, the *Polyglot Bible*, and the *Saxon Dictionary*.

I need not tell of the good reception this labour met with among men of judgment; nor how the great progress in the knowledge of this tongue, was owing most to this one work. I would only remind you, that our eminent Linguist Dr. Tho. Maresball, in the Preface to his *Saxon Gospels*, refers the Reader upon all doubtful words, to this complete Dictionary, which Mr. Somner compos'd with great diligence. And our first excellent Grammarian does gratefully acknowledge, that he collected many critical observations, which lay dispers'd in this work¹.

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1. Hickesii Præf. ad Gram. Sax.

1. Skinner;

It is true, this first public essay on the construction of the *Saxon* tongue, was not so full and absolute, but that it is now capable of additions, and great improvement. For how indeed can any works, but those of creation, be perfect, when they are first produc'd? Especially in a performance of this nature, that depends on the variety of words, and Author's various acceptation of them: here the prime birth can give no more than infancy: it is age and education must encrease the stature, and mature the strength. Besides, our Author had this peculiar disadvantage, that while the abundant sense of words can be gathered only from a multitude of writers in all different times, and all different professions; he could procure but few books, and those of a short and ignorant age. This Apology I can better represent in the words of an ingenious Etymologist. *How small a portion of our ancient tongue, like a few planks from a fatal shipwreck, has come into our hands? What a slender stock of words can be drawn out of three or four small Tracts? If of Roman Authors, none had been left to us but the Offices of Tully, and the Histories of Salust and Tacitus. If of the Grecian,*

Grecian, none but Herodotus, Thucydides, and Zenophon, how could Calpine and Stephanus have swell'd their volumes to so great a bulk? If you compare our Somner to those giant Authors, tho' in diligence not inferiour to either of them, you would see there a Hercules and a Cyclops; here a Hylas and a Pigmy¹. Tho' certainly, if we look back on the first attempts of this kind, in all the ancient and modern tongues, we shall find no one *Nomenclature*, in it's pure beginning so copious, and so exact, as this of Mr. Somner.

He himself was most conscious, what was wanting to it, and therefore was alway improving the stock, and soliciting all Scholars, whom he thought could be beneficial to him. Among others, Mr. *George Davenport*, a great proficient in that language, sent him many Notes and Observations. I have now before me an original letter of Mr. *Somner* to Dr. *Casaubon*, *Canterbury*. 12. Octob. 1664. of which part runs thus. *I return many thanks for those papers of Mr. Davenport, which you were pleas'd to impart unto me. I have more than once perus'd them, and am so well pleas'd with*
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them,

¹ 1. *Skinneri Etymol. pref. ad Lectorem.*

them, and instructed by them, that I shall improve them to a good degree; in point of correction to some, enlargement and illustration in other parts of my Lexicon; not without the ingenuous acknowledgement of my Author. Mean time, in order to such a use, I keep them by me, &c. But Mr. Somner liv'd not to execute the good design; nor has any yet resum'd it; tho' materials by ready gathered. For among the printed Authors, left corrected and illustrated by the hand of *Junius*, there is this Lexicon of Mr. Somner, with other loose sheets, and the Grammar of *Aelfric* collated with some Manuscripts. Another of these printed volumes was in possession of Mr. George Davenport, much noted and enlarg'd by the curious owner; and is now in other hands, interleav'd, and much farther improv'd. The want of a new Edition would indeed be superseded, could the world at last enjoy the *Etymologicon Anglicanum*, completed by *F. F. Junius* in two volumes, and that Author's incomparable Lexicon of five Northern languages, which that most worthy Prelate Bishop Fell, took care to have transcrib'd in eleven volumes: and some few years since, we were encourag'd with the hopes of a speedy

speedy publication'. But chance and change have employ'd mens thoughts another way. Whenever the impression is resolv'd upon, it must pass through many hands, which will never joyn, if they must return empty. It wants and deserves a public spirit, and a public fund.

The last service of our Author was to publish his *Treatise of Gavelkind, &c. An. 1660.* which I have already mention'd; and need only add, that some reflections were made on this discourse by *Silas Taylor* Gentleman, in his *History of Gavelkind, with the Etymology thereof, &c.* London, 1663. 4^{to}. who, in his Preface, does inform the Reader, that he took occasion to publish his notes of this Tenure, from the late printed *Treatise of that industrious Gentleman, Mr. William Somner of Canterbury*, that he has intermingled those first observations with these *Animadversions on his learned discourses*: that he entred not on this undertaking to quarrel with him, or with a design to carp at any thing, which he hath laboriously written, &c. This less accurate writer has only attempted to carry the origi-

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1. *Hickeys Catal. Lib. append. Gram. Sax. p. 147.*

1. *Saxon.*

nal of the name and of the custom from the *Saxons* to the *Britains*; and to prove it not proper to *Kent*, but of an ancient use in other parts of the Kingdom, &c. In all material points he confirms the opinion of Mr. *Sommer*, who in other exceptions has made his own defence in *marginal Notes*, on Mr. *Silas Taylor's Gavelkind History, correcting his mistakes*, &c. And his own printed treatise, when he was after conscious of any omissions, or lighter errors, he supplied and amended with his own hand. Both the books so annotated are now in the *Canterbury Archives*, and will be of great use to the next Editor of this very excellent *Treatise of Gavelkind*.

Tho' our Author publisht nothing more in his own name; yet he was a fellow-labourer in many other works. Particularly in the *second Tome of Councils*, of which the first had been publisht by Sir *Henry Spelman London, 1639.* who had projected two other volumes. After the Restoration, Arch-bishop *Sheldon*, and Chancellor *Hide*, importun'd Mr. *Dugdale* to perfect a second Tome, who is said to have added as many Transcripts as now fill 143. of the

the 200. printed sheets; of which he had several communicated to him by his old faithful Correspondent Mr. *Somner*, from the Registers of *Canterbury*. It was publisht *London*, 1664. full of mistakes. Mr. *Somner* with great pains and accuracy, collated the printed copy with many of the original Records, and in the margin amended the infinite defects. He had before done the same justice to the first Tome; of which he publicly complain'd, that the version of the *Saxon* was faulty, and occasionally gave a more correct interpretation. Both these volumes so emended are now in your *Canterbury* Archives; and will lend a very great assistance to any learned man, who has spirit to undertake a second Edition of those Monuments of the Church: for which the world will praise him, and may God reward him. I have now done with the works and more public services of Mr. *Somner*, as an Antiquary and an Author. I would only invite you to look back upon his Loyalty to the King, his affection to the Church, and his integrity to all the world.

His Loyalty was firm and constant,

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1. *Saxon. Diction. in voce* Kintlington.

not depending on interest, which might change; but upon a judgement, which could not alter. He adher'd to his *Royal Master*, and dar'd to suffer with him. A man of his parts and acquaintance, might have chosen his office from the usurping state, and his portion of lands from the dissolved Church. But he would accept of nothing from those who had no right to give; choosing rather to suffer affliction. He could influence his whole family to the same principles. Both his brothers were true and zealous in the same cause. *John* who was afterwards *Wood-Reve* to the Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, and *George* a Major in the Militia of *Kent*; who appearing at the head of a party in the last effort, which was made by the Royalists in that County, 1648. engag'd the rebels at *Wye* with very unequal force: and tho' he might have safely retir'd, or secur'd his life by asking, he fought on, and fell with honour. Our Author's profession and genius had less adapted him for arms; but he was no less zealous to assert the rights of the Crown, and the Laws of the land, by all the means which his capacity could use. When no endeavours could stop the

the madness of the people, nor save the effusion of Royal blood; he could no longer contain himself, but broke into a passionate Elegy, *The insecurity of Princes, considered in an occasional meditation upon the King's late sufferings and Death. Printed in the year, 1648. 4^{to}.* And soon after he publisht another affectionate Poem, to which is prefixt the Pourtraicture of *Charles* the first, before his ΕΙΣΟΝ ΕΑΥΤΙΣΙΝ, and this title, *The Frontispice of the King's book opened, with a Poem annexed, The insecurity of Princes, &c. 4^{to}.* He waited all opportunities to serve his banisht Prince; but it was the fate of the honest Gentry to be disappointed in all attempts, and draw down the greater persecution upon their own heads. Mr. Somner had his share of sufferings from the jealous powers, and, among other hardships, was imprison'd in the Castle of *Deal* for endeavouring to get hands to petition for a *Free Parliament*; which he foresaw would restore the Church and King. Within a month or two, this method, blest by providence, gave liberty to him and all the Nation.

If we next consider his zeal and affection to the *Church of England*, we shall

shall find them arising from a sense of conscience, that no threats or flatteries could move. His own primitive spirit, inclin'd him to the Doctrine and discipline of true Antiquity; and made him naturally averse to change and innovation. He helpt to sustain the old foundations, as far as his strength and art could do: and when he found they must be overthrown, he was content to be involv'd in the common ruines. He murmured not, but made a soft complaint, that *he was overtaken by the impetuous storm, and necessitated to betake himself to other thoughts; chiefly how he might secure himself against the fury, in warding off the danger, &c.* Yet his cares were more for the public interest, than for his own fortunes: as *Keeper* of the *Archives*, he had been allway faithful in the trust committed to him: But sacrilege and rapine, when they had devour'd the holy things, would have embezled or destroy'd all the Deeds and Records, that convey'd and confirm'd them. This was the practice of those blest Reformers. At *Peterburgh* in *April 1643.* a *Regiment of horse under Colonel Cromwell*, forc'd open the Church doors, tore in pieces the *Common-Prayer books,*

books, took away the Leiger-book of the Church, broke into the Chapter-house, ransackt the Records, broke the seals, tore the writings, and left the floor cover'd over with torn papers, parchments, and seals¹. About the same time a party under command of the Lord Brooks, storm'd and took the Cathedral Church of Lichfield, broke and shot down all the ornaments of it, and cast into flames all the Registers, Charters, Books, and Vestments². At Worcester Septemb. 24. 1643. the Army under command of the Earl of Essex, prophand the Cathedral, rifled the Library, with the Records and Evidences of the Church³. The like outrages were committed in the Cathedral of Canterbury, Aug. 26. 1642. by the countenance of Colonel Edwijn Sandys, and the madness of Culmer; and much greater spoil had been done to the Muniments and Histories of the Church, if the courage and prudence of Mr. Somner had not diverted the thieves, and conceal'd the treasure. Some he repositied in unsuspected hands, and kept others in his own custody, and redeem'd others from the needy soldiers,

¹ *Supplem. to Hist. of Ch. of Peterb.* p. 334, 337. ² H. Whiston *prefat. ad Aug. Sac. Tom. i.* p. 35. ³ *Dugd. View of towns* p. 557.

1. Pref.

foldiers, who (like the old woman with *Tarquin*) would have burnt them, if the price had not been given. Soon after professing, That *his great care should now be to secure and rescue old Records from that scorn, neglect and contempt cast upon them, in the days of so much novelty*¹. Nor did he only preserve the writings, but other ornaments of the desolated Church. Particularly, when the beautiful Font in the nave of that Cathedral (built by the right Reverend *John Warner* Bishop of *Rocheſter*, late Prebendary of *Canterbury*, and consecrated by *John Lord* Bishop of *Oxon.* 1636.) was pull'd down, and the materials carried away by the rabble, he enquir'd with great diligence for all the scatter'd pieces, bought them up at his own charge, kept them safe till the King's return, and then delivered them to that worthy Bishop; who reedified his Font, and made it a greater beauty of holyness; giving to Mr. *Somner* the just honour, to have a daughter of his own first baptized in it.

This Prelate was he, whom the Fanatics of that age condemn'd for a covetous man. His memory needs no vindication;

¹ *Prof. Treat.* Gavel-kind.

dication; but give me leave to mention this certain relation of him. When in the days of usurpation, an honest friend paid a visit to him, and upon his Lordship's importunity, told him freely the censures of the world upon him, as of a close and too thrifty temper: the Bishop produc'd a Roll of distressed Clergy, whom in their ejections he had reliev'd with no less than eight thousand pounds: and enquir'd of the same friend, whether he knew of any other the like objects of charity. Upon which motion the Gentleman soon after by letter, recommended a sequestred Divine, to whom at first address he gave one hundred pounds. Let me go on, and tell you, that by his last Will *An.* 1666. he left a personal estate to build an Hospital, for the maintenance of twenty Widows, the Relicts of Orthodox and loyal Clergymen, to each an exhibition of twenty pounds annual, and fifty for a Chaplain to attend upon them. He gave one thousand pounds to encrease the Library of *Magdalen College Oxon.* five hundred pounds to the Library at *Rochester*: eight hundred to his *Cathedral Church*, in addition to two hundred, which he had before given:

given: one thousand and fifty pounds to the repair of *St. Paul's* in *London*: two thousand to the buying in of Impropriations within the Diocese of *Rechester*: twenty pounds to the Church of *St. Clement Danes*: twenty to *Bromley*, and a yearly pension to *St. Dionyse Backeburch*; and fourscore pounds yearly for the maintenance of four Scholars of the *Scotch Nation*, in *Baliol Coll. Oxon.* All this was the charity of one single Prelate, who was depriv'd of his Ecclesiastic revenues, for more years than he enjoy'd them. He was a peculiar friend to *Mr. Somner*, and the chief contributor to the Impression of his *Saxon Dictionary*, his name standing in the front of those encouragers of learning.¹ Let us lastly reflect on *Mr. Somner's* integrity to all the world. This alone can prove Loyalty and Orthodoxy, not to be the affectation of a party, but the conscience of a Christian. Men may profess any faith, or adopt any cause; but it is innocence and honesty alone, that can prove it a belief, and not a pretension. This proof was given by *Mr. Somner*, who in all his writings had been so plain and sincere, that he

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¹ *Catal. Append. Sax. Dict.*¹ *Pref.*

would not dissemble a truth, nor suggest a false invention. His profession was, That *he loved truth (the end of all science) for it self; and was altogether unbiaſt with any by reſpects, whether of vain-glory, ſingularity, or the like: making it his conſtant endeavour, that truth alone might triumph over falſhood, Antiquity over novelty*¹. How do moſt Hiſtorians betray a partial regard to their Nation, or their party? How many pretenders to Antiquity, have conceal'd the notice of whatever oppos'd their own fancy: and rais'd the apparition of Records, to juſtify the cauſe for which they wrote? Eſpecially, how do moſt deſcribers of their native ſoil, take pains to flouriſh and diſguiſe; and (like Sir Henry Wotton's Embaſſador) think it even a merit to lie for the honour of their Country? Mr. Somner had a probity and excellence of ſpirit, that made him abhor all ſuch artifice and guile. Let one ſhort inſtance ſerve. There were two ſpecious traditions, that ſeem'd much to illuſtrate the credit of our County.

1. That the *Kentiſh-men* were the only *Engliſh* who maintain'd their privileges againſt *William the Conqueror*, and

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under the conduct of *Stigand* Arch-bishop, and *Ægelfine* Abbot of *St. Augustine*, march'd with boughs, and made their composition at *Swanscomb*. 2. That, of all Counties, *Kent* alone enjoy'd an immunity from the tenure of villenage, a privilege continued to them by the said Conqueror. Tho' for the honour of his mother County, he might have been glad to defend these titles; yet having found them false, he scorn'd to appear an Advocate for them: but refutes them as *Monkish figments, and politically devis'd* ¹.

Mr. *Somner's* whole life was like his writings, void of prejudice and passion: he had that civility, which *Cæsar* observ'd to have been peculiar to the inhabitants of *Kent* ²; and that firm resolution, which made our Country-men claim an ancient privilege, of being plac'd in the front of a battel ³. He was courteous, without design: was wise, without a trick: and faithful, without a reward. Humble, and compassionate: moderate, and equal: never fretted by his afflictions: nor elated by the favours of Heaven, and good men.

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¹ *Treat. of Gavelkind.* p. 63, &c. ² *Cæsar's Comment.* l. 6.

³ *Lambards Perambulat.* p. 11.

Antiq.

It was his charity, and purity of heart, that prefer'd him to the Masterhip of *St. John's Hospital*, in the suburbs of *Canterbury*, *An. 1660.* In which station he did not subtract from the pittance of the poor, nor use any arts to rob the spittle; but was tender of their persons, and zealous of their rights. By his interest and courage, he recovered some parts of their endowment, of which by the Commissioners on the Stat. 37. of *Henry 8.* it had been fleeced, as other like places, by the sacrilegious pilferies of those ravenous and wretched times'. It was for the same plain and open honesty, that at the Restoration, he was appointed Auditor of *Christchurch Canterbury*, by the Dean and Chapter, to whom he was a Father and friend, more than an honorary servant. He entertain'd them in his own house, till their own were clear'd from the Fanatic intruders, and made convenient for them. He deliver'd back all their preserv'd writings; inform'd them of all their late alienated lands: receiv'd all their Fines, and digested all accounts to universal satisfaction. This settled him such an interest in

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that

that Body, and all the members of it; that no private man had an equal influence and authority: which he never employ'd, but to promote some act of charity and justice. He was frequently entrusted by the Dean and Prebendaries, to supervise the public School, to examine Lads, that should be elected King's Scholar's; and, upon the like trial, to judge who were most fit for removal to the Universities: in which, his enquiries were exact; and his favours were impartial. His endeavours were to advance the interest and honour of the School, to as high a pitch, as while he was himself a member of it: when his master Mr. *John Ludd*, some years before he died, affirm'd, he had thirty seven Masters of Arts of his own bringing up¹. Dr. *Tho. Turner* the worthy Dean, had a most peculiar esteem for him, and paid him the frequent visits of a most familiar friend. All the neighbouring Clergy, whom he knew to be of good principles, and honest conversation, he assisted with his knowledge, his interest, and his free advice. I remember to have often heard my Honour'd Father dwell much upon the fair character of Mr. *Somner*,

1. *England described* by Edw. Leigh. p. 108.

Somner, and represent him as a Patron and protector of all the regular Clergy. Of his resolute and incorrupted honesty, there can be no greater argument than this. Among all his temptations, in several offices, to high and arbitrary fees: among the easy advantages to be brib'd: and the just expectances to be rewarded: among the many opportunities of sharing in the Churches treasure: and taking leases of their land: among the most ready and effectual means to raise an estate, and advance a family: He left but a small competence, which if not frugally manag'd, could never have answered the support of his Widow, and the education of his Children.

By his last Will he gave several Legacies to the poor, and a kind remembrance to Mr. *Stockar* then Minister of St. *Elphege* Canterbury. In the beginning of his last illness, he took an opportunity to tell his Wife, that through his whole life, he had never been let blood, nor taken any phisic, which is a just argument, not only of his happy constitution; but of his exact temperance and sobriety. The day of his birth was the day of his death, *March 30. 1669.* aged 63. years; according to

the account given by his Wife and Son, who report it from tradition, and some better grounds. But a Certificate from the Register-book of *St. Margaret's Canterbury*; under the hand of of Mr. *Tho. Johnson*, represents him to be baptiz'd *Novemb. 5th. 1598.* by which, his age must reach to seventy years, five months, &c. Which length of days had almost made him (as *Queen Christina*, said lately of her self and *Rome*) one of the Antiquities of the City. He was buried *Apr. the 2.* within the Church of *St. Margaret's*, where many of his Ancestors lay interr'd. His grave is distinguish'd by no stone, or inscription on it. An omission, that, I presume, was more owing to his own modesty, than any disrespect of his surviving friends. Yet I cannot but admire and lament, that such learned ashes should lye without a letter on them: that he who rais'd the memory of so many great names, should himself sleep in a place forgotten: and after all his labours, to eternize the tombs and epitaphs of others, should have no such decent ceremony paid to his own dust. Sure the time will come, when some grateful monument shall be erected for him, either
by

by some one of his family, whom providence shall enable to pay that duty: or by some one generous lover of Antiquities: or by that Capitular body, to whom he did such great service, and such great honour.

He was twice married. His first wife was Mrs. *Elisabeth Tburger*, born of a good family in *Cambridgeshire*, with whom he liv'd in love and peace about thirty years: and had by her four children, three daughters, and one son, all dead. His second wife was *Barbara* daughter of Mr. *John Dawson*, a *Kentish* Gentleman, (a great sufferer in the long Rebellion) by whom he had one daughter, that died unmarried, and three sons, of which two are now living: *William Somner* M. A. late of *Merton Coll. Oxon.* now Vicar of *Liminge* in *Kent*, our worthy friend: and *John*, who practises Chirurgery with good repute in those parts. His last wife is now the mourning Relict of Mr. *Henry Hannington*, late Vicar of *Elham*.

His many well selected books, and choice Manuscripts, were purchas'd by the Dean and Chapter, who knew the great value of them, and what a noble addition they would make to the public

Library of that Church: where they now remain an inestimable treasure. The catalogue of his *Manuscripts*, I will subjoin to his life, in the same order and words, wherein you have transmitted the account, not doubting your care and exactness in it.

Many of his notes, and looser papers were carried from his study to the *Audit-house*, within the precincts of *Christ-Church*; where they were unfortunately burnt, by a fire which hapned in that place soon after his death. By this and other accidents, his letters and many memorials of his life are lost. Had they continued to us, we should have better trac'd his friendship and correspondence, with most of the men of honour and learning in that age. From the obscure hints, that now remain, I shall mention some of them.

First. *Arch-bishop Laud*, by whose favour and goodness, he subsisted in his place and profession¹; who made great use of him in his Articles and Injunctions, sent to the *French and Dutch congregations* in those parts, *An.* 1634. and in many regulations of the *Diocese and Cathedral*, *An.* 1636. For which dutiful assistance,
Mr.

1. *Ep. Ded. Antiq. Canterb.*

1. *Troubles*

Mr. Somner was publicly charg'd by those foreigners, as accessory to their troubles ¹: and he bore from all Schismatic parties, a greater share of calumny and persecution, for being (in the brethren's language) one of *Laud's* creatures. The great esteem that Prelate had for him, was not so much for his faithfulness and dexterity in discharge of his office, as for his profound knowledge of Antiquities. For as no one part of learning was unrewarded by that *Great Soul*: so he had a most particular respect to *Historians*, and *Antiquaries*. Sir Henry Spelman does gratefully report him, a great encourager of his Edition of the *Saxon Councils* ². Mr. Jer. Stephens, by the Arch-bishop's favour, was made Prebendary of *Bigleswade* in the Church of *Linc.* as a reward of assisting Sir Henry Spelman in that labour ³. Fr. Junius, that oracle of the Northern tongues, at his first coming into *England*, was recommended to the *Earl of Arundel*, and retain'd in his family by the interest of Dr. *Laud*, then *Bishop of St. Davids* ⁴. John, son of Sir Henry

1. *Troubles of the foreign Churches in Kent.* 4^{to}. 2. *Pref. Council. Tom. 1.* 3. *Athen. Oxon. Tom. 2. p. 230.* 4. *F. Jun. de Pictura Veterum, Pref.* 4^{to}. 1. Ep

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Henry Spelman, dedicates to the Arch-bishop his *Latin Saxon Psalter*, and celebrates him for a *Preserver of ancient Manuscripts, and a Patron of the Saxon tongue*¹. The same excellent Prelate countenanc'd the like studies of Mr. *Somner*, and made use of his assistance in collecting many of those various Manuscripts, which he sent hither to adorn our *Bodley Archives*; of which eighty at least are purely on the subject of National Antiquities. And it is probable, our Author was employ'd further in compiling or digesting that large book in vellum, fairly written, containing the *Records which are in the Tower, and concern the Clergy, ab anno 20. Edw. 1. ad an. 14. Edw. 4.* which book the Arch-bishop got done at his own charge, and left it in his study at Lambeth for posterity, June 10. 1643. This was the prudence and honour of that Governor, to consider useful and beneficial men; and should indeed be the spirit of all Patrons, to respect such as can serve them, and the public. For this dependance, and these favours, Mr. *Somner* was humbly grateful. Of whom, (says he) to speak, is not a task for my pen,

¹ *Ep. Ded. Psalter. Lat. Sax. 410.*

¹ *Antiq.*

pen, I leave it to posterity hereafter, and to better abilities, to set forth his constant piety, great wisdom, and spotless justice. Howbeit, what all men take unto themselves a liberty to speak of him, I shall be bold to commemorate, — that never to be forgotten gift of his to the University Library of Oxford, of an innumerable multitude of choice and rare Manuscripts, with his great care and cost, gathered from all parts, not only of this kingdom, but also of the whole world¹.

Arch-bishop *Usher* may be justly esteem'd the next friend and Patron of Mr. *Somner*. How infinite the learning, and how large the goodness of this Prelate, is not to be here observ'd. It is only proper to remark his great zeal in restoring the old *Northern Antiquities*, buried in the *Gothic* and *Anglo-Saxon* tongues. He first mov'd Sir *Henry Spelman* to found a *Saxon Lecture* at *Cambridge*; he made the proposal in *Sidney College* 1640²; he recommended Mr. *Abr. Wheelock* to that office³; he advis'd him the method of reading the *Saxon Gospels*⁴; he gave him direction and encouragement to publish his *Saxon* volume;

1. *Antiq. of Cant.* p. 274, 275. 2. *Abr. Wheelocki Epist. Ded. Bedæ*, 1644. 3. *ib.* 4. *ib.* 1. *Versio*

volume; and inform'd him that the Doxology in the Lords Prayer, was to be found in the old translation of the Gospels into *Gothic* ¹. He furnisht *Fr. Junius* with a MS copy of *Cædmon's* Paraphrase on *Genesis*: and promoted the Edition of that work ²: which very ancient Manuscript, the Bishop first communicated to Mr. *Somner*, for an account and more legible transcript of it ³. On which occasion, his Lordship was so well convinc'd of the abilities of our Author, that he gave a public approbation to his *Treatise of Gavelkind*; he encourag'd his attempts upon a *Saxon Dictionary*; he recommended him to *Roger Spelman* Esq; for enjoyment of the salary settled by his Grandfather on a *Saxon Lecture* ⁴: and did him all the other true offices of friendship.

Sir *Thomas Cotton* of *Connington Com. Huntin.* Baronet, by an hereditary love of Scholars, was a great Benefactor to Mr. *Somner*, and his studies. He maintain'd an Epistolary correspondence with him; gave him free access to his immense Library;

1. *Versio & notæ ad Evang. Pers.* 1652. 2. *Somneri præf. Sax. Dict.* 3. *ib.* 4. *Somneri Epist. Ded. Sax. Dict.*

1. *Sax.*

brary; lent him Glossaries, and other remains of ancient letters ¹; entertain'd him in his house at *Westminster* some months, to collect and digest his *Saxon Dictionary*; and contributed to the expence of its publication ².

That great Master of History and Law, Sir *Roger Twisden* of *West-Peckham* in *Kent* Baronet, exchange'd many kind letters, and intimate visits, with our Author; receiv'd from him notes, and corrections, to his edition of the Laws of *Henry the first*; furnish'd him with the chartulary of St. *Augustin's* Abby in *Canterbury*, and other curiosities ³; prevail'd with him to adorn the *X. Scriptores*, with an incomparable *Glossary*; bore a generous share in the costly edition of his *Saxon Dictionary* ⁴; and gave him the just character of a man of primitive probity and candour, a most sagacious searcher into the Antiquities of his Country, and most expert in the *Saxon tongue*, &c. ⁵. For which service and civilities, Mr. *Somner* does more than once acknowledge him his very noble and learned

1. *Sax. Dict. Pref.* 2. *ib. Append.* 3. *Treat. of Gavelkind* p. 171. 4. *Sax. Dict. Append.* 5. *Twisdeni Epist. ad Lect. X. Script.*

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learned friend, the prime encourager of his studies ¹.

That great example of industry Sir *W. Dugdale*, by his genius and parity of studies, was directed to the acquaintance of Mr. *Somner*, and contracted a fast friendship with him. He call'd in his assistance to the magnificent volumes of *Monast. Anglican.* 1655. and 1661. appeal'd to him for the etymology of names of places, to illustrate his *Antiquities of Warwickshire*, 1656. receiv'd from his hands very many of the materials, that fill'd up the second volume of *Provincial Councils*, 1664. depended upon his judgment and information, to complete the Glossary of Sir *Henry Spelman*. He seems to have attempted nothing without his advice, and to have publisht nothing without his approbation: giving among others, this testimony of his respect and love. *In etymologizing the names of Towns and Places, I have not been over bold, &c. Nor should I have adventured thus far, had I not received much light from that learned Gentleman Mr. William Somner of Canterbury, my singular friend, unto whom I*
cannot

1. *Treat. of Gavelkind.* p. 171. & *Sax. Dict. in voce* *capian*.

1. *Dugdales*

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cannot attribute enough for his great knowledge in *Antiquities*, and those commendable works which he hath already, and is now taking pains in ¹. By this last, he meant the *Saxon Dictionary*, to which Mr. *Dugdale* contributed his knowledge and his money; and had this grateful acknowledgement made of it, *The great retriever of our English Antiquities, my noble friend, Mr. William Dugdale, one (to do him right) without whose active and effectual assistance, in the publication of it, this work had never seen the light* ².

The treasurer of *Antiquities* Mr. *Roger Dodsworth*, knew the person, and the worth of Mr. *Somner*. He borrowed from him the chartulary of *Horton-monachorum* in *Kent* ³, and many other evidences of old devotion. He receiv'd from him farther satisfaction in the catalogue of Archdeacons of *Canterbury*, which he had transcrib'd from his *Antiquities* of that City ⁴: and from his kindness had a copy of many Wills, out of the Registers of that See ⁵.

Sir *Simonds D'ewes* Baronet, of *Stow-Hall* in *Suffolk*, a zealous assertor of Anti-

¹ *Dugdales Pref. to Warwickshire illustrated.* ² *Sax. Dict. in voce blæpe.* ³ *Roger Dodsworth collect. vol. 55. f. 86.*
⁴ *ib. vol. 59 f. 161.* ⁵ *ib. vol. 17. f. 81.* 1. *Burton*

Antiquities, was not so happy in the use of his own learning, as in his interest with Mr. Somner; who instructed him in the notice of many things; and made the better use of his inestimable records; taking occasion to tell the world, of a *very rare Deed or Charter, taken from an ancient Manuscript chartulary, then remaining with Sir Thomas Cotton, which he must confess to owe to the courtesie of his late learned friend, Sir Simonds D'ewes.*

That excellent Philologer and Antiquary Mr. William Burton, had a knowledge and esteem of Mr. Somner; when he mentions *Canterbury* for one of the *Roman stages, for its modern splendor and glory, he refers his Reader to courteous Mr. Somner's description thereof,* and approves the derivation of its name, given by that *learned Antiquary*¹; and in fixing other of these ancient stations, he rejects the opinions of *Talbot, Harrison, Camden, &c.* and adheres to Mr. Somner, as a *very rational Gentleman*, who places *Noviomagus or Noviodunum at Crayford in Kent, very judiciously, as he doth other things*². And for the situation of *Durolemum*, he follows the same knowing

1. Burton comment. on Anton. Itin. p. 185. 2. ib. p. 176.

1. ib.

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knowing Gentleman, whom (says he) for his courtship, and love to ancient studies, I singularly respect: who takes it to have been seated not far from Newington, a village on the road from Rochester to Canterbury. In this particular, not a little strengthened in his conjecture, by the multitude of Roman urns, lately found in digging there, as is already discovered, and discoursed of by the learned Meric Casaubon, his ever honour'd friend¹. This new designation of the Roman ways and stages, so happily determin'd by Mr. Somner, is allow'd and confirm'd by a Prelate of incomparable knowledge².

Sir John Marsham of Whorlplace in Kent, valued at home, and admir'd abroad for his profound learning, had a just esteem of our Author: and gave him the public character of a man most expert in our national Antiquities, the Author of a most useful Glossary, and the Projector of a copious Saxon Dictionary³; the Edition of which he encourag'd by a liberal contribution⁴.

Sir Edward Bysse, Clarenceaux King of Arms, had the counsel and assistance
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¹ Ib. p. 180. ² Stillingsf. Orig. Britan chap. 2. p. 63. ³ Jo. Marsham's *Perpetuum ad Ant. Angl.* Tom. 1. ⁴ Sax. Dict. Append.

1. Ib.

of Mr. *Somner*, to improve him in his own profession of Heraldry: kept an Epistolary correspondence with him: and kindly advanc'd the impression of his *Saxon Dictionary* ¹.

Another accurate Herald and Antiquary, *Elias Ashmole* Esq; exhibited to the same work of Mr. *Somner* ²: furnish'd him with many select papers and tracts ³: and receiv'd from him the notice of many books and things, to carry on his complete *History* of the *Order* of the *Garter*, and to fill up his many volumes of elaborate Collections, which are now reposit'd in this place ⁴, by the last Will of that generous Benefactor.

Dr. *Thomas Fuller*, who labour'd for the reputation of an Historian and Antiquary, courted the friendship of our Author: and, had he been more guided by him, would never have defil'd his writings with puns and tales. He closes his discourse of *Canterbury* with these words, *For the rest, I refer the Reader to the pains of my worthy friend, Mr. William Somner, who hath written justum volumen of the antiquities of this City. I am sorry to see him subject bound (betrayed thereto*

1. *Ib.* 2. *Ib.* 3. *Sax. Dict. in voce Tima*, &c. 4. *In Museo*
Ashmoleano. 1. Fuller's

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thereto by his own modesty) seeing otherwise, not the City, but the Diocese of Canterbury, had been more adequate to his abilities ¹.

Dr. William Watts, the learned and noble Editor of *Matthew Paris*, 1640. in the useful Glossary affixt to that work, was assisted by Mr. Somner, who conveyed to him many other informations, and at last laments him as his deceased friend ².

Mr. George Davenport, an absolute Critic in the Saxon tongue, was a true and useful friend to Mr. Somner, and after publication of the *Saxon Dictionary*, contracted a more firm acquaintance with him: recommended to him some few emendations, and several additions to that work: for which our Author gave him the respectful language of his approved friend, of whose communicative goodness, he had formerly tasted ³, &c.

But in recounting Mr. Somner's friends, it would be injustice to omit his most intimate guide and companion, Dr. Meric Casaubon, whose affection to his person, and influence on his studies,

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have

1. Fuller's *worthies of England*, p. 100. 2. *Treat. of Gavel-kind*. 3. MS. *Letter of Mr. Somner*, 12. October 1664.

1. Pref.

have appear'd in many instances before related. Mr. *Somner* very often express'd his grateful sense of obligation: confesses, that *to the study of the Saxon tongue*, he was encourag'd by his precious friend, and ever honoured *Mecenas*, Dr. *Casaubon*¹, who had admitted him to an entire friendship, and familiar daily conversation, whose good learning and good nature, he could never enough celebrate²: the only Patron of his studies; and one who deserv'd greatly from all that were ambitious of the Saxon tongue³.

Many other worthy names rewarded the public spirit of Mr. *Somner*, and contributed to the service he did the world: Sir *Orlando Bridgman*, Sir *Simon Archer*, Sir *Richard Leveson*, *Walter Chetwind*, *Thomas Stanley*, *Thomas Henshaw*, *Ralph Sheldon*, &c. Esquires; of Divines, Bishop *Warner*, Dr. *Langbain*, Mr. *Barlow*, &c. of Physicians, Dr. *Ferne*, Dr. *Pugh*, Dr. *Currer*, Dr. *Rogers*, &c. and of our own County, all those Gentlemen who had an affection to virtue and good letters: The Honourable *John Finch*, Baron of *Fordreich*, Sir *Edward Monins* of *Waldershire*, Sir *Norton Knatchbull* of *Mersham*, Sir

1. *Pref. to Treat. of Gavel-kind. & Sax. Diſt. ad Lector.*

2. *ib.* 3. *Sax. Diſt. in initio.*

Sir Richard Hardres of Hardres, Sir Henry Palmer of Wingham, Baronets, Sir Christopher Harflete of Hackington, Sir Anthony Archer of Bishopsbourn, Sir Thomas Godfrey of Nackington, Sir William Man of Canterbury, Sir John Boys of Bonington, Knights, John Boys of Fredfield, John Boys of Hede-court, John Boys of Betheshanger, Edward Scot of Scots-hall, Richard Master of West-Langdon, Thomas Engham of Goodnestone, James Brockman of Bitchborough, Arnold Brames of Bridge, Thomas Courthope of Stodmersh, Thomas Peke of Ashe, Laurence Rooke of Monks-Horton, Esquires. Edward Master of Canterbury, Herbert Randolph of Canterbury, William Randolph of Biddenden, Joseph Roberts of Canterbury, John Lynch of Staple, Gentlemen, &c. These all did honour to their Country, and to their Families, by serving the interest of Mr. Somner, and the public.

Pray, Sir, accept this plain account of the life of Mr. Somner: and my hearty thanks for your affection to the memory of this good man: and for your care in publishing this excellent part of his works. It is true, to send forth every posthumous tract of learned men, from loose and indigested papers, is an
affront

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affront to the world: and often seems a libel to the Author, and Editor of them; but where the remains of an accurate writer are left complete and absolute, and argue a design of being wrote for public notice: there, to convey such reliques to the press, is an office of justice to the Author, and of charity to all the world.

Your Obliged Faithful Friend,

Edm. Hall. Oxon.
Feb. 15. 1693.

White Kennett.

Mr. SOMNER'S *Posthumous Manuscripts*, now in
the Library of Christ's-Church Canterbury.

Collections out of ancient MSS and Records, relating to the City and Church of *Canterbury*, and to other Towns and Churches in *Kent*.

Large Extracts out of the Chronicle of *William Thorn*, with other extracts out of the Obituary of Christ-church, *Canterbury*; and out of the Registers of the Churches of *Canterbury* and *Rocheſter*, with Collections out of the *Saxon Annals*.

Observations upon the Commiſſary of *Canterbury's* Patent; being a large diſcourſe concerning the original Jurisdiction, Priveleges, Laws, &c. of the Spiritual Court.

A diſcourſe of *Portus Iccius*.

A tranſcript of a large *Saxon* Theological Treatiſe.

A large Collection, in order to the compiling his *Saxon Dictionary*, in two Volumes.

Scholia & Animadverſiones in Leges *Hemici* primi, Regis *Angliae*, ſubnectitur Gloſſarium rerum & verborum difficultium in dictis Legibus. Dedicated to Sir *Roger Twiſden*.

Collections out of Tranſcripts of ſeveral ancient *Saxon* MSS. in two volumes.

His Antiquities of *Canterbury* interleaved, with very large additions.

Lamberti Leges Saxonicae. Where he has amended the tranſlation.

His emendations upon *Spelman's* two volumes, where he has Collated the text with MSS; and amended the *Saxon* Tranſlation, and has gone through the whole work.

His

His large notes upon *Spehman's* Glossary.

Some marginal notes upon the *Grand custom* of *Normandy*.

Some emendations upon his Treatise of *Gavel kind*.

Another Copy of *Αἰχαιοποιία*, full of Emendations and Annotations throughout.

Marginal notes upon Mr. *Silas Taylor's* *Gavel-kind* History, correcting his mistakes.

Marginal notes upon *Bracton de Legibus Angliæ*.

Marginal notes upon the old Collection of *English* and *Latin* Statutes, printed 1556.

Marginal notes upon *Horn's* *Mirroir of Justice*.

Marginal notes upon Mr. *Selden's* *Spicilegium ad Eadmerum*; especially an emendation of *Selden's* translation of the Laws of *William the Conqueror*, publish'd by him. p. 173. &c.

Some marginal emendations on *Spehman's* *Saxon* Psalter.

Marginal emendations on *Fox's* *Saxon* Gospels.

Marginal emendations on *Liste's* *Saxon* monuments.

Large marginal notes upon *Merie Casaubon's* book, *De quatuor Linguis*.

Large marginal notes upon *Verstegan*.

Adversaria in *Spehmanni Glossarium*, in *Watſii Glossarium*, *Matthæo Paris* additum; In tractatum *Gerardi Vossii* de vitio sermonis. In one volume.

Leges Anglo-Saxonicae, a V. C. *Guil. Lambardo* olim Editæ, ex integro Latinè datæ.

Some Collections towards his intended History of *Kent*.

T H E

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tionin
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sem,

THE
HISTORY
Of the ROMAN
PORTS
AND
FORTS
in KENT.

FOR our discovery both of one and the other, the *Itinerary* vulgarly ascribed to *Antoninus* (¹ about which there is some dispute amongst the Learned) and that *Notitia Imperii* publish'd by *Pancirollus*, must be our chiefest guides. To begin with
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¹ Vossius *de Historicis Latinis*, in the Life of Livy, mentioning the *Itinerary*, says *sen Antonii*, *sen Antonini*, *sen Æthici*; and afterwards speaking of that which *Annius Viterbiensis* publish'd, he calls it *καταβληματικον*, and *Antoninus supposititius*. Vide de hac re Philippi Cluverii *Italiam*. Andree Schotti *Præfationem ad Itinerarii Editionem* Coloniae, An. 1609. Burton upon the *Itinerary*, p. 5.

The Roman Ports and

the Ports: the *Itinerary* mentioneth only three, *Rutupia*, *Dubris*, and *Lemanis*: unde colligo hos tantum tres portus apud Cantios antiquitus fuisse celebres. So Leland (to whom I subscribe) in *Doris*.

Rutupia-
1770.

As to the first; Ptolomy calls it *Urbem Rutupia*; Antoninus *Rutupæ, portum Ritupium*, also *portum Rutupai*; the *Notitia Rutupis*, placing there the Provost or Præfect of the *Legionis secunde Augustæ*: the ¹ *Peutingerian Tables Ravipis*; *Ammianus Marcellinus Rutupias*; *Cornelius Tacitus* rightly reads *portum Rutupensem*; Beda *Ruthubi portum, qui portus* (so he ² adds) *à gente Anglorum nunc corruptè Reptacester vocatus, &c.* ³ Thus we see what some call *urbem* a City or walled Town, others call *portum*, a Port, Haven or Harbour. The same *Marcellinus*, as he calls it also *Rutupias*, so by way of character he terms it *stationem Britannie tranquillam*, a quiet

¹ First publish'd by *Marcus Velferus*; and so call'd, because they were found out in the Library of *Courade Peutinger*, a nobleman of *Auspurg*. ² *Hist. Eccl. l. i. c. i.* ³ The Saxon word *port* does not only signify *portus*, but also *urbs, oppidum*. So *Ham-tun-port* is us'd in the *Saxon-Annals*, An. 1010. to signify the Town of *Northampton*: and *Portbund*, near *Shrewsbury*, where *Althelm* was treacherously slain, is interpreted by *Florentius Wigornienfis oppidum canis*.

1 He

quiet or calm station or bay for ships. In Orosius we read it call'd *Rhutubi portum & civitatem*, the Port and City Rhutubi.

Before we offer at the Etymology of the name, let us enquire out the place's situation. *Twyne* will have *Dover* here-^{The station of Rutupium.} by understood: but that conjecture of his is not only questioned, but rejected of Mr. *Lambard*; and that very justly, as I conceive, in regard that *Rutupia* and *Dubris*, as distinct, are under several names mentioned in the *Itinerary*: to say nothing here of the distance (which continues and holds good to this day) between *Gessoriacum* and it. Mean time Mr. *Lambard* disliking the ' Monk of *Westminster's* applying the name to *Sandwich*, and consequently his referring whatsoever he findeth storied of the one to the other, with ' *Leland* and

A 2

Camden,

1 He is commonly call'd *Matthew Westminster*, and *Flori- legus*, the writer of the *Flores Historiarum*. 2 Of the same opinion is *Baron*, in his Comment upon the *Itinerary* p. 20. which makes me wonder why he should say afterwards p. 94. that the *Iter secundum* began near upon the mouth of *Ituna*, and had it's ending in the east of the Island at *Rutupia*, or *Richburrow*, now call'd *Sandwich in Kent*. I cannot tell why he should confound *Richburrow* and *Sandwich*, unless it be upon an opinion he and *Camden* had, that the old Haven at *Richburrow* being stop'd up with Sand, open'd a new one at *Sandwich*;

The Roman Ports and

Camden, restrains it to that place half a mile distant from *Sandwich* northward, which *Alfred* of *Beverly* calls *Richberge*, and is at this day vulgarly called *Richborough* or *Richborough Castle*.

Sandwich
formerly
call'd *Rut-*
upinm.

For my part, with *Florilegus* of old, and *Pancirollus* of late, I perswade my self that *Sandwich* Town and Haven is the place intended under those afore-recited various names and titles; not the whilst excluding *Richborough* as the proper seat of that Legion, lying in garison in a Castle there purposely erected, as in respect of the ascent or high rising ground whereon it stands, of singular advantage both as a *specula* for prospect and espial of enemies and invaders, and as a *Pharus* or high tower, to set up night lights for the sea-mens better and safer guidance into the harbour. For that *Richborough-Castle* was ever other, or of other use in the *Romans* time I cannot believe.

¹ *Gildas*

Sandwich; which made the first call it the *old Haven*, and *Sandwich* the *new Town*, risen out of the ruins of *Rutupie*: the second, the *Rutupie* of the *Romans*, *prolem suam paulo inferius ostendit, quam à fabulo Soudpic dixerunt Saxones, nos vero Sandwich*. So that *Richburrow* and *Sandwich*, (if that opinion of their's be true) may seem to be the same Port, which had only a little chang'd it's place.

1 *Gilde*

Forts in Kent

5

¹ *Gildas* tells us of the *Romans* erecting on this coast, at convenient distances, Watch-towers for such uses as I have intimated, that of espial and discovery. *In litore quoque Oceani ad meridiem, quo naves eorum habebantur, quia & inde Barbarorum irruptio timebatur, turres per intervalla ad prospectum maris collocant, &c.* So he; and with him ² Venerable *Bede*. And of these Watch-towers, our County had (I take it) five in number, one at *Reculver*, a second here at *Richborough*, a third at *Dover*, a fourth at *Folkstone*, and a fifth at *Limne* or *Limhill*, of all which hereafter in due place.

³ Some will tell you (what others take up more upon fancy and fabulous traditions than good authority) that

Never a
City at
Richbo-
rough.

A 3

Rich-

¹ *Gildæ Historia* p. 12. Sect. 16. Edit. Oxon. ² I list *Ecclesiastical History* c. 12. ³ *Leland*, *Camden*, *Burton*, and *Lambard*, are all of that mind; grounding no doubt upon Venerable *Bede*'s words, *Civitas quæ dicitur Rathubi portus* (Hist. Ecclesiastical I. 1. c. 1.) For first certainly concluding that this was no other but our present *Richborough*, they might very well on course settle there an ancient City. So that if *Bede*'s *Rathubi* should be at *Sandwich*, their City must necessarily be remov'd. *Beda civitatis nomine insignivit*, says *Camden*. And; *In defectu collis urbs exporrecta videbatur*. What he offers (besides *Bede*'s authority) as a confirmation of this, namely, the *platearum tractus cum seges succreverit se interfecantes*, I think *Mr. Somner* (who view'd the place very curiously) sufficiently answers.

1 John

*Richbo-
rough
Chappel.*

*When de-
molish'd.*

Richborough was a City, the streets where-
of (say they) are as yet visible and
traceable, at least in the spring and
summer time, by the thinness of the
corn on those dry and barren tracts
and places of the ancient streets, which
they call *St. Augustin's Cross*. But would
you truly be informed of the cause of
that? Why then know, that there was
sometime indeed a Cross there; a parcel,
I mean, of the Castle ground, about the
middle or center of it layd out cross-
wise, and set apart for the building of
a Church or Chappel there: and such a
structure at that place really there was,
and it was call'd *Richborough Church* or
Chappel. One Sir *John Saunder*, a Pre-
bendary of *Wingham*, (then a College
of Secular Canons) Parson of *Dimchurch*,
and Vicar of *Ash*, in his Will dated *Anno*
1509. thus makes mention of it: *Item I*
bequeath to the Chappel of Richborough one
Portuys printed, with a Mass-book which
was Sir Thomas the o'd Priest's. *Item, to*
the use of the said Chappel 20s. to make them
a new window, in the body of the Church.
A Chappel then we see there was, and
intended

1 John Peckham chang'd the Parish-Church of *Wingham*
into a Collegiate Church, about the Year of our Lord, 1282.

1 The

intended it was, and whilst it stood, which no doubt it did till the Reformation, (when many such Chappels and some Churches, by reason of the cessation of Offerings, Obits, ¹ Trentals, Anniversaries, almshouses, and the like Sacerdotal advantages were deserted) was used for a Chappel of ease to some few, inhabiting at or near the Castle, and with those of *Fleet* and *Overland* depended upon the head or Mother Church of *Ash*, as that on *Wingham*. The rubbish whereof, occasioned either by the demolition or decay of the building, has rendred the soil whereon it stood of that more barren and less fruitful nature and quality, than the adjacent parts.

And this (I take it) and no other was the estate of *Richborough*, until these later times, whilst *Sandwich* doubtless was the Town and Port by *Ritupia* or *Rhutupia*, and the like. So that what *Florilegus* ascribeth and applyeth unto *Sandwich* under that name, I am very confident doth rightlv appertain unto it; as ² that of *Julius Cesar*'s hereabouts

A 4

landing,

¹ The Trentals was one of the offices for the dead, so call'd because it consisted of thirty Masses; fet h'd from the Italick *trenta*, i. e. *triginta*. See Sir Henry Spelman's glossary upon the

landing, and of ¹ *Vespasian's* attempt for landing here *Anno gratiæ* 52. Advisedly then enough (as I conceive) are the *Fryars Carmelites* at *Sandwich* by ² *Harpfield* called *Rutupini* five *Sanduichiani*.

Rutupini
provided to
be *Sand-*
wich
from the
distance
between
that and
Gessoria-
cum.

And considerable it is, that as between this place *Rutupium* and *Gessoriacum* i. e. *Balen*, more anciently called *Portus Iccius* (³ as I have elsewhere at large asserted) it was that in those elder (the Roman) times, the ordinary and usual passage lay between *France* and *England* (⁴ as afterward between *Wit-sand* or *Whitsand* and *Dover*, and in latter times between *Calais* and *Dover*) so the distance between them, according to the *Itinerary* was 450. *stadia* or furlongs, or (as *Pliny* has it) 50. miles, which is all one. And a distance it is by modern

the word. ² *Matt. Westm. Cap. 28. In Rutupi portu, qui modo Sandwicum dicitur, cum prosperitate applicuit*

¹ The Historian does not here expressly refer this attempt of landing to *Sandwich*, but barely says, that as *Vespasian* came into the haven (*in Rutupi portu*, without any mention of *Sandwich*) *Arviragus* surpris'd him and oblig'd him to retire. ² *Hist. p. 634.* ³ *Meric. Causabon*, in his *Treatise de vetere Lingua Saxonica*, tells us that *Mr. Somner* writ an accurate *Tract de portu Iccio*; which is still in Manuscript. ⁴ In the Saxon *þritȳanð*. So *William Rufus* coming from *France* into *England*, is said to have took shipping at *þritȳanð*, and landed at *Dover*. *Chron. Sax. An. 1095.*

1 Lib.

modern proof and observation still continuing to this very day. Hither (I say) made those who taking ship at *Bolen* were bound for *Britain*, especially if *London-bound*. *Adultâ hyeme, dux antedictus Bononiam venit, quæsitisque navigiis & omni imposito milite, observato flatu secundo ventorum, ad Rutupias ex adverso sitas defertur, petitque Londinum.* So ¹ *Ammianus Marcellinus*, speaking of *Lupicinus*, sent Deputy into Britain. And from hence happily this place losing and letting go its former British name of *Ritupium* or *Rutupium*, ² became of the Saxons called *Lunden-pic*; i. e. *the port of London*; as in likelihood the place where those that traded either to London from foreign parts, or from London into foreign parts, made and had their prime resort and rendezvous. *Milthredæ verò Abbatissæ de Menstre, in Insulâ Thaneti, dedit libertatem thelonii ac totam exactionem navigiorum, sibi & antecessoribus suis jure publico in Londinensi portu primitus competentem, cartâque suâ confir-*

*Rutapi-
um call'd
by the
Saxons
Lun-
den-pic.*

¹ Lib. 20. ² And yet in the Saxon Chronicle ad An. 604. it is expressly said that *Æthelbert* made Mellitus Bishop of *Lunden-pic*, which is certainly *London* and not *Sandwich*; and this reading is confirm'd by all the 5 MSS saving that *Cotton's* reads it *Lunsa-pic*.

¹ The

confirmavit; as it is in a Book of St. Augustin's Abby at Canterbury, making mention of *Athelbald* and *Offa*, the Mercian Kings and Saxon Monarchs, whose grant and Charter is afterward vouched and confirmed by *Aldbert* or *Ethelbert* (one of the Kentish Kings, in the line of the Saxon Heptarchy) in his Charter to *Minster-Abby*.

Now that Kentish *Sandwich*, and not *London City*, is here intended and to be understood, is plain by this passage in the laws of *Lothaire* and *Eadric*, meer Kentish Kings, recorded in that famous ancient monument called *Textus Roffensis*, concerning Commerce at that place. *Giſ Cant-papa ænig in Lunden-pie reoh gebýge. hæbbe him þon tpegen oð þreo un-facne ceopler to gepitnesse. oð cýniger pie-gepepan &c. i. e. If any Kentish Man shall buy any thing in Lunden-wic, let him take unto him two or three honest men, or the Kings' Portreeve to witness,*

I The same term frequently occurs in the old Laws. And not only the term, but also a Law much of the same nature with this, we meet with in the Laws of *Edward*, son to *K. Alfred*, whereby 'tis order'd *ut nemo barganniet extra portum, sed habeat Portireve testimonium, vel alterius non mendacis hominis cui possit credi* And of *K. Athelstan*: *Ne quis aliquid emat extra portum supra xx. d. sed in eo barganniet sub testimonio Portireve, &c.* The word signifies the Super-
visor

witnefs, &c. ¹ as if indeed this were not only a Market-town, but the prime and moft frequented *Emporium*, or Mart-town in Kent, in thofe days.

Somewhat elder yet is the place's mention under that name; to wit, in the days of Arch-Bifhop *Brightwold*, or (as fome call him) ² *Berhtwold* (i. e. Illuftrious Ruler) to whom by *Ina*, the Weft-Saxon King, with the advice of his Clergy, Boniface, afterward the firft Arch-Bifhop of Mentz in Germany (an Englifh man born, and firft named Winfrid) was fent into Kent upon an Embaffy. This Boniface fhortly after, with that Arch-Bifhop's confent, not eafily at firft obtained, quitting his father's houfe and native foil, and out of a pious and Chriftian defire and defign

to

vifit of a Port, for the Saxon *æneþra* (from which the termination *æne* is melted) fignifies *Præfectus*, *Præfes*, *Præpoſitus*. Of this word, fee *Spelman's* Gloſſary in the word *Grafio*; and the general rules at the end of the Saxon Chronicle, under the termination *grave*.

¹ I think this does not neceſſarily follow from the form of the Law. For tho' *Sandwich* was, no doubt, a very eminent Port, yet the fore-cited Laws of *Edward* and *Athelſtan* plainly ſhew that the ſame Law was made for all Ports in general; and therefore the words of this cannot give it any peculiar preeminence. ² From beophht *claus* and *wealban gubernare*. See the general rules for the names of *Men* at the end of the Saxon Chronicle.

¹ Willibaldus

to propagate the Gospel, and both by life and doctrine to convert Heathens to the Faith of Christ, determining to travel into *Fresia* or *Friesland*, *immensis peragratis terræ partibus*, i.e. journeying from the Western to the Eastern parts of England, he repairs to this place *Lunden-wich*, from whence taking ship, he sets sail and arrives at *Dorstat*, now *Dierstede*, a town of *Holland*, and so makes forward into *Fresia*; whereof *Willibald* in the Life of *Boniface*, at the end of his Epistles thus: *‘Hic etiam dum spirituali confortatus armaturâ, & seculari sublimatus sumpturâ, utriusque vitæ stipendiis minimè careret; adhibitis secum duobus aut tribus fratribus, quorum corporali spiritualique indigebat sustentaculo, profectus est: ac sic immensis peragratis terræ partibus, prospero ovens fratrum comitatu, pervenit ad locum, ubi erat forum rerum venalium, & usque hodie antiquo Anglorum Saxonumque vocabulo appellatur Luidewinc (in the margin more correctly Lundenwich.)* The same holy man afterwards returning home, and after some stay here resolving a
visit

¹ Willibaldus de vita S. Bonifacii, p. 354. Edit. Ingolstadt. cum aliis quibusdam Tract. An. 1603.

visit to *Rome*, betakes himself again to the same Port; whence setting sail he arrives at *Cuentavie*, a Sea Town in *France*, now called *Estaples* in *Picardy*; whereof the same *Willibaldus*: *Qui protinus quidem valedicens fratribus, profectus est, locumque per longa terrarum spatia, qui jam prædictus dicitur Lundenwich* (I follow the margin) *voti compos adiit, & celocis celeriter marginem scandens, capit ignotas maris tentare vias, tripudiantibusque nautis immensa, Coro flante, carbassa consurgebant, & pleno vento prosperoque cursu ostia fluminis citius quod dicitur Cuent, omni jam expertes periculi naufragio aspiciunt, & ad aridam sospites terram perveniunt, sed & castra metati in Cuentavie, donec superveniens se collegarum multitudo congregasset.*

Clear enough then I suppose it is that by *Lundenwich*, *Sandwich* Town and Haven was intended and is to be understood; but whether so called from the same ground with that of *London City*,² whereof in my Glossary at the end of the *Historiæ Anglicanæ scriptores antiqui*,

Sandwich why called Lundenwic.

¹ *Vita Bonifacii* p. 358. Edit. Ingolstadt. ² He there derives it from the British *Llawn*, *plenus, frequens*, and *dyn*, *homo*, or *din* (the same with *dinas*) *urbs, civitas*; either of which joyn'd with *Llawn* will signify a *populous place*, as *London* has always been.

¹ Falsly

qui, and in my *Saxon Dictionary*; or from the trade and traffick there exercis'd by merchants trading to and from *London*, as the next Port to the river of *Thames*, and so most commodious for that purpose; or lastly, from some more special and peculiar interest of the Londoners in that above other of the Ports, I cannot say.

Particular interest of the Londoners in *Stonor*.

Only this is certain, that some such interest was challenged by the Londoners in *Stonor* lying in *Thanet*, on the other side of the channel, but subject unto *Sandwich*, as a limb or member of that Port. For in the year 1090. (as it is in *Thorn*, the Chronicler of St. Augustin's Abby at *Canterbury*, quoted by Mr. *Lambard*) there happened a great dispute betwixt the Londoners and the Abbot of St. Augustin's, and his men and homagers of *Stonor*. The Londoners challeng'd the Lordship or Seignory of *Stonor*, as a sea-port subject to their City: but the King (*William Rufus*) taking the Abbot's part, it was adjudg'd by the Justices upon that place, that none from thenceforth should

1 Falsly written for *Esfamore*, as Mr. *Samner* in this discourse plainly shews, under the title *Folkstone*.

1 *Thorn's*

should claim any thing here, but that *Wido* the Abbot and his *Covent*, should freely and quietly without any question have the land, and the whole share, as far as to the middle of the water; and that the Abbot of *St. Augustin's* should freely enjoy all rights and customs to the same village appertaining.

All this while we hear nothing of the name of *Sandwich*. Indeed that name (for ought I find) occurs not in any coëtaneous writer or writing until the year 979. when (as it is in the *Chartularies* of the Church of *Canterbury*) King *Egelred* granted it by name unto the Monks there, for their supply and maintenance in clothing. ^{The first mention of Sandwich.} King *Cnut* afterward coming in by Conquest, and consequently having all parts and places of the Kingdom at his disposal, he with some regard (no doubt) to the Monks former right and title to the place (being the same, where coming to subdue the Saxons, and make a Conquest of the country, he first landed) gave, or rather restored, the place (the Port

1 *Thorn's Evidentia Ecclesie Christi Cant.* inter X. scriptores p. 225. l. 21.

Port of *Sandwich* by name) to the same Monks for their sustenance in victuals, with the addition of his golden Crown, and (what perhaps was of equal value in the estimation of the times) St. *Bartholomew's* arm.

The further tracing and producing of what in story concerns this place, I refer and leave to Mr. *Lambard*, and such as are willing to be their own informers from our *Chronicles*; saving that I think it not amiss to observe that signal mention of it in ¹ the *Writer* of the life of Queen *Em*, where he tells of *Cnut's* landing there, and calls *Sandwich* the most famous of all the Ports of England: *Expectabili itaque ordine, flatu secundo, Sandwich, qui est omnium Anglorum portuum famosissimus, appulsi, &c.* So he.

The Ety-
mon of
Rutupi-
um.

But to to return to the old obsolete name *Rutupium*, or *Ritupium*: for the etymologizing of it, wherein the most learned and Judicious *Camden*, (as his manner is) hath been so exceeding happy, that waving all other conjectures that either are or may be started, and

¹ His name is not known; but he is suppos'd to have been some Monk, that liv'd about that time. The tract is call'd *Emmæ Reginae encomium*, edit. Paris. 1619.

¹ But

and embracing his, ¹ I shall not stick with him to fetch it from the old British *Rhyd tufith*, i. e. *vadum sabulosum*: and the rather because of that subsequent and succeeding name of *Sandwich*, which plainly betokens a *sandy reach or creek*; for so it is, being a place notable indeed for abundance of sand of each side of the Channel, whose banks *sinus*-like are of a winding, curving, and imbowed form and figure; (which to this day we call a *reach*) especially about *Richborough*, ² thence happily denominated as being a *Berg* i. e. a hill, or a *Burgh* i. e. a castle (like the

B termi-

I But *Burton* in his *Comment upon the Itinerary*, p 21. dislikes it: *But that anciently* (says he) *Rutupia should be from thence* (that is, from the store of sands cast up from the Goodwyn upon this shore) *so call'd, when it was an harbour for the Roman Navies, I would fain have some body to satisfy me therein how it might be; except they then had some foresight of what in after ages would come to pass.* So he. However (by his leave) I do not see that *Camden's* conjecture is so absurd as he would make it. or all that *Camden* urges the Saxon *Sand-pið* for, is to show that the sands upon that coast were as old at least as the Saxons, and infers from thence, that 'tis not improbable but the state of those parts under the Britains might be the same, and consequently give occasion to the name *Rutupia*. ² I should rather derive it from the Saxon *hpiçge* and the Islandick *hriçgur* *dorsum*, to denote the *high* situation; so that *Richborough* may signify a *burrow or castle upon a hill*.

Rutupi-
um a fa-
mous port
in the
Romans
time.

termination *cester* ¹ in its name of *Reptacester*) a castle at or near the reach or creek. But to keep up to *Rutupium*, so famous (it seems) in those elder i. e. Roman times was the place for the Romans often landing there, and the frequent passage thence out of *Britain* into the continent, that the whole Eastern and Southern maritime tract, coast, or shore of *Britain* was thence denominated, being usually termed *Rutupinum littus*, i. e. the Rutupine or Rutupian shore, whereof instances enough are collected and exhibited by the same Mr. *Camden*. ² The Romans at length deserting the Island, and the Saxons shortly after being possess'd of it, as they (Conquerour-like) changed the language, introducing their own; so rejecting the wonted name of this place *Rutupium*, they new-named it (as it's name. was shewed above with the reasons for it)

When it
chang'd
it's name.

¹ If *it's* name refers to *Richborough* (as I cannot see what else it should relate to) our Author seems to be incoherent with himself. For a little before he is angry with *Leland*, *Lambard*, &c. for placing *Rutupium* at *Richborough*; and yet if *Richborough* was otherwise call'd *Reptacester* (as he here intimates) *Rutupium* must be there too; for *Bede* puts them at the same place; *Ruthubi portus, qui portus à gente Anglorum nunc corruptè Reptacester vocatur*, Hist. Eccl. l. i. c. i.

² Their going off was about the year 418. 3 pag. 9.

it) Lunden-pic; which name it afterward retain'd until their supplanting by the Danes; of whom or about whose time, from the sandy soil there and thereabouts extending from thence so many miles, even as far as about *Walmer-castle*, casting off the former name of Lunden-pic call'd it was *Sandwich*, which it retaineth to this day; having formerly given name to a family of Knights for several descents called *de Sandwico*, or of *Sandwich*; one of which, Sir *Simon* of *Sandwich*,¹ was the Founder of *St. Bartholomew's* Hospital there. But of that Roman Port hitherto. Only let me here add the account given or taken of it in the Conquerours Survey, call'd *Doomsday-Book* in these words.

*Sanduic est Manerium Sanctæ Trinitatis,
 & de vestitu Monachorum, & est Leth*

B 2

&

¹ So Mr. Kilburn (says Somner) but I am otherwise inform'd by an Historian of Edw. 2's time, who saith it was founded at the common charge of the Towns-men. ² The land allotted for the cloathing of Monks is call'd in the ancient records *scrud-land*, from the Saxon *scrus*, *vestis*; as that for maintenance in victuals is call'd *foster-land*. ³ The *leth* or *lath* is a larger sort of divisions in Counties, containing so many *Hundreds*. I think there is no doubt but it comes from the Saxon *gelapian*, *congregare*, *convocare*, from *convening* the inhabitants within such a jurisdiction. The *leta* (the

3 Hundredus in seipso, 3 reddit Regi servitium in mare, sicut Dovera: 3 homines illius villæ, antequam Rex dedit eis suas consuetudines, reddebant XV libras; quando Episcopus recuperavit reddebat XL libras, 3 XL millia de alecibus, 3 in præterito anno reddidit L libras, 3 alecia sicut prius. Et in isto anno debet reddere LX 3 X lib. 3 alecia sicut prius. In 'T. E. R. erant ibi CCC 3 VII mansuræ, nunc autem LX 3 XVI plus.

To gratifie the curiosity of such as may be studious either of the genius and temper of that age, or of their mode and way of framing and phrasing their Grants and Conveyances; ² I shall here, from the original subjoyn that of *Sandwich Town and Haven* by the King *Cnute*, to the Monks of *Christchurch Canterbury*, as I find it there extant both in Saxon and Latine.

Goodwyn-
sands.

THE common opinion much countenanced

(the court) seems to have the same original; tho' *Spelman* doubts of it. Vide Glossar. ejus in voce *Letæ*.

1 i. e. *Tempore Edwardi Regis*. This is generally observ'd in Doomsday-book; in the description of each place, to set down the state of it, number of inhabitants, &c. as it stood in the days of *Edward the Confessor*. 2 This grant is not extant either in Saxon or Latin in *Sommer's* original MS.

1. Com-

nanced and confirmed by our countrymen ¹Twine, ²Lambard and some others, (late writers only whilst all the elder sort are silent in the point) is that this being before an Island of some call'd *Lomea*, very fertile and abounding with pastures, &c. was by an hideous tempest of winds and rains, and an unusual rage and inundation of the sea, hapning ³ in the reign of *William Rufus*, in the year 1097. overwhelmed; and hath been ever since a quick-sands, Charybdis-like, dangerous to Navigators. This I say is the common opinion.

Notwithstanding which, that it ever was other than what it is at present; that at least it was till that inundation such a piece of firm and fertile ground as ¹Twine in his description of it avoucheth, or that ever it was ⁴Earl Goodwyn's patrimony, and took name from him, I dare confidently deny; and that with warrant enough I trow

B 3 from

¹ *Comment. de rebus Albioniciis* p. 27. ² *Perambulation* p. 105. ³ *Lambard* adds, *or the beginning of Henry the first.* ⁴ As *Lambard* lays down for an undoubted truth, and without more ado derives thence the name of the place. And *Twine*; *Lomea verò, quæ aliquando fuit Godwini Comitatus ditio, ejus nominis hodie arenæ vel syrtes dicuntur.* *Antiquit. Albion.* p. 24.

from hence alone, that in the '*Conquerour's Survey* (that famous and most authentick Record and Repertory of all lands whatsoever throughout the whole *English* Empire) wherein (amongst the rest, and in the first place) *Kent*, with all the lands in it, whether of the King, the Arch-Bishop, the Earl, or whatsoever person high or low is amply and accurately described, surveyed, and recorded; in this universal *Terrier* (I say) there is not any mention made, or the least notice taken of such an Island. And as not there, so not elsewhere (in any Author whether foreign or domestick, of any antiquity, that ever I could meet with) doth it occur: whereas both of *Sheppy*, *Thanet*, &c. (other Kentish Islands) there is frequent mention both in *Dooms-day-Book*, and in many of our *English* Historians, as well elder as later, to say nothing of several Charters both of Christchurch and St. *Augustine's* in *Canterbury*, where they are very obvious.

And

¹ Commonly call'd *Dooms-day-Book*; a specimen whereof the eminent Dr. *Gale* has given us in his first Volume of *Histories*, p. 759. as also a dissertation upon it, p. 795.

And as for that argument (much insisted on 'by the most) drawn from the name of *Goodwyn-sands*, it may (as I conceive) receive this answer, that probably it is not the true, genuine, ancient, and original name, but rather a corruption of the right name contracted and caused by that grand corruption as well of names as things, time. Yet what the true and right original name was, I cannot possibly say, nor am scarce willing to conjecture, least I seem to some too bold. But when I consider the condition, nature, and quality of the place in hand; the soil or rather the sand, which is both *lentum & tenax*, soft and pliant, and yet tenacious, and retentive withall; I am almost persuaded it might take the name from the British *Gwydn* so signifying, which in tract of time much the easier, and rather corrupted into *Goodwyn*, because of a Kentish Earl of that name a little before the *Norman-Conquest*. A conjecture in my judgment much favoured by the name ² given it by *Twine*,

*Original
of the
name of
Good-
wyn-
sands.*

B 4

(from

¹ *Twine*, *Lambard*, and others. ² *De Lomea verò, vel (ut nunc est) Godwinianis syrtibus. Twine Comment. de rebus Albion. &c. p. 27.*

(from what authority it appears not) *Lomea*, which (though not in sound yet in sense) seems in some sort to answer the British *Gwydn*, as coming probably of the Saxon *lam*, whence our modern English *lome*, as that I conceive of the Latine *limus*, slime, mudd, &c. and that as some derive it of the Greek *λείμων* i. e. *terra madida*, *locus humidus*. These sands (happily) being so called for distinction's sake from those many other thereabouts, as the *Brakes*, the *Fover-foots*, the *White-ditch*, &c. as consisting of a more soft, fluid, porous, spongy, and yet withal tenacious matter than the neighbouring sands, and consequently of a more voracious and ingurgitating property than the rest, which were more hard, solid, rugged, and rocky.

Why it
cannot be
of a British
original.

But in regard of that *altum silentium*, the pretermission of it in utter silence by ancient Authors, and the no other than a very late notice taken, and mention made of it by any writer, it will hardly pass with judicious men for a thing of such antiquity as to owe its name to the *Britains*. Indeed were it a thing

1 The Saxon *lam* signifies *limus*, dirt, clay.

thing of that great antiquity (a place I mean of that strange and stupendous nature for such a standing) so very remarkable it is, as we cannot easily believe it should have quite escaped the many elder writers both at home and abroad, or not indeed be reckoned amongst the wonders of our *Britain*. And therefore with several men of judgement it is look'd on as a piece of 'later emergency than Earl *Goodwyn*, much more than the British age. What in this case to reply I scarcely know; that it is a most notable and wonderful thing as to the nature and quality of it, I cannot but acknowledge, and yet that it hath escaped the pens of all ancient writers both foreign and domestick, I neither can deny. Upon a *melius inquirendum* therefore resuming and reviewing the matter, I cannot but refer to consideration as their conjecture who are for the late emergency of it, so withal what is said in favour of it.

Instead then of the over-whelming Cause of this place (formerly supposed an Island, *Goodwyn-sands*, and a part of Earl *Goodwyn*'s possessions)

by

1 Earl *Goodwyn* dy'd in the year of our Lord 1053. Chron. Sax. 1 *Heylin*

by that inundation of the sea in or about *William* the second or *Henry* the first's time, whereunto the loss of it is of some (as we have seen) ascribed; more probable it seems to others, that (on the contrary) this inundation being so violent and great, as to drown a great part of *Flanders* and the *Low-Countries*, was and gave the occasion of the place's first emergency, by laying and leaving that, which formerly was always wett and under water, for the most part dry and above water. Or if happily that one inundation did it not alone, yet might it give such a good essay to it, and lay so fair a beginning of it, as was afterward perfected and compleated by following irruptions of that kind; especially that upon the parts of *Zealand*, which consisting of old of fifteen Islands, eight of them have been quite swallowed by the sea and utterly lost. Whence that of a late

¹ Geographer of our own concerning both inundations. *The Country Belgium lyeth exceeding low upon the seas, inso-much that it is much subject to inundations. In the time of Henry the second* (it should be

Inundations in the time of King Henry 1.

¹ *Heylin Cosmogr. p. 231.*

¹ *Lambard*

be the first) Flanders was so overflown,
that many thousands of people, whose
dwellings the sea had devoured, came into
England to begg new seats, and were by
the King first placed in Yorkshire, and
then removed to Pembrokeeshire. Since that
it hath in Zealand swallowed eight of the
Islands, and in them 300 Towns and Vil-
lages: many of whose Churches and strong
buildings are at a dead low water to be
seen; and as Ovid has it of Helice and
Buris Cities of Achaia,

Invenies sub aquis, & adhuc ostendere
nautæ

Inclinata solent cum moenibus oppida
versis.

*The water hides them, and the shipmen
show,*

The ruin'd walls and steeples, as they row.

To the same purpose the ² Belgick
Geographer thus: *Zelandia multis in-
sulis distinguitur: tametsi enim superiori
seculo Oceanus magnam huic regioni cladem
intulit, & aliquot insulas, perruptis agge-
ribus, penitus hausit, alias mirum in mo-
dum*

¹ Lambard says about Carlisle. ² Laët, *descriptio Belgii*
p. 124.

¹ Comment.

dum arrosit, &c. And what saith ¹ Guicciardine speaking of *Flanders*? *Usque ad annum salutis 1340 &c.* Until the year 1340. (saith he) as often as any bargain was made for the sale of any lands along the maritime tract, provision was expressly made, that if within ten years space next ensuing, the land should be drowned, then the bargain to be void and of none effect.

These inundations the cause of Goodwyn-lands

That this (the emergency of what we call the *Goodwyn*) was the product and consequence of those inundations, that at least a probable conjecture may hence be grounded of its emergency by this means, they thus make out. This shelf (the *Goodwyn*) although it were a kind of shallow lying between the *English* and the *Flemish* coast, yet until so much of the water found a vent and out-let into the neighbouring parts of *Flanders* and the Low-countries, was allways so far under water, as it never lay dry, but had such a high sea running over it, as it no way endangered the Navigator; the sea or channel being as safely passable and navigable there as elsewhere. But so much of the water betwixt us and them having forsaken

¹ *Comment de rebus memorabilibus in Europa, in Belgio maxime.*

¹ Dover

faken its wonted and ordinary current and confines, and gained so much more elbow-room and evacuation into those drowned parts on the other side, (the sea usually losing in one place what it gains in another) this shelf (the *Goodwyn*) from thenceforth, for want of that store of water which formerly overlaid it, became (what it is) a kind of *arida*, a sand-plott, deserted of that water's surface in which it was formerly immersed.

This (for ought I perceive) is probable enough, and hath nothing that I can see, to oppose or controul it, but the name (the *Goodwyn*) which indeed cannot consist with so late an emergency, whether by the *Goodwyn* we understand the Earl sometime so called, or the British word or Epithet for *soil or ground of that tenacious sort and temper*. Not knowing therefore what further to reply, I shall leave it *in medio*, not daring to determine either way, as being a research of so much difficulty, as I foresee, when all is done, must be left to conjecture, which may prove as various as the Readers.

Now

Dubris.
It's deri-
vation.

Now to *Dubris*, another of the *Kentish* Roman Ports, and of them so called; ¹ but whether from the British *Dyffrin* signifying a *vale* or *valley* (whence that famous vale or valley of *Cluyd* in Denbigh-shire is called *Dyffrin Cluyd*, as one would say, *the inclosed vale* or *valley*; for so it is, being on all quarters but the North environed with hills or mountains:) or from their *Dufr* or *Dur* or *Dyfr*, betokening *water*; *running water*, or a *river*, (whence *Doverdroy* is of *Girald Cambrensis* in his *Itinerary* of Wales in Latine rendred *Fluvius Devæ* i. e. the river of *Dee*) is somewhat disputable. Both derivations are enough probable, the former in regard of the place's situation in a *valley*, between two very high hills or rocks: nor is the latter less probable in respect of the *water*, the *fresh* or *river* running through it, and presently emptying it self into the sea, and by the way serving to scour the haven, and keep it open. So that leaving the Reader to his liberty of choice,

¹ Dover (says Lambard) 'call'd diversly in Latine Doris, Durus, Doveria and Dubris; in Saxon *Doþra*: all seem to be drawn from the British word *dufir* water, or *dufirra* high or steep, the situation being upon a high rock ove the water, which serveth to either.

choice, I shall have done with the name when I shall have told him, that after the Romans it was of their immediate successors, the Saxons, called *Doppis*,¹ *Doppa*, *Dopen*; and of after times² *Dovor* and *Dover*.

³ Some have called it by what is the proper name of *Canterbury*, *Dorobernia*,<sup>*Dover*
falsly
call'd</sup> others *Dorvern*; but very erroneously *Doro-*
bernia both; and upon that mistake, what tumult or hurly-burly hapned in the year 1051. or as some have it 1052. at *Dover* by the means of *Eustace*, Earl of *Bolen* and his men, likely to have ended in a sore and bloody civil war, (the King taking part with his brother in law, and Earl *Goodwyn* siding with the *Doverians* as his Clients and Vassals) the scene, I say, of that commotion is of some laid at *Canterbury*: whereas it is⁴ hence clear enough that *Dover* was the place, inasmuch as *Marianus* and *Hoveden*, who (as *Malmsbury* speaks of a
Castle

¹ As also *Doppa*: ² *Doomsday-Book* calls it *Dovere*, *Huntingdon Douere* and *Doure*. *Sim. Dunelm. Dovere*. *Hovd. Dovere*. ³ *Speed*, *Holinsbeed* and *Milton*, (out of a mistake either of the Saxon *Doppa*, or else led into it by those who translated it out of the Saxon) place the scene of this action at *Canterbury*. ⁴ What makes it yet more clear, are the circumstances of that expedition deliver'd by the Saxon Chronicle.

Castle there which *Knighton* calls *Castellum Dovorienſe*) make expreſs mention of a Castle on the cliff or by the cliff-side, which muſt needs be *Dover-castle*; *Canterbury* being an inland-town and ſtanding (both City and Caſtle) in a level or valley. But for more certainty, the Saxon relation of the matter (in which language I take it the ſtory was originally penned) as I find it in a ſmall Saxon MS ſometime belonging to Mr. *Lambard*, and procured for me by my late deceaſed friend *Thomas Godfrey* of *Hodiſford* Eſq; , lays the ſcene at *Dover*.

On þam ylcan geape (1052) *Eufſtatiuſ* com up æt Doſepan, &c. The ſame year (1052) *Eufſtatiuſ* came on ſhore at *Dover*, &c.

When
Dover
came to be
a haven.

So that what of that tumult is recorded in our Chronicles as hapning at *Dorobernia* belongs to *Dover*, not *Canterbury*. What alſo is ſpoken by '*Pictavienſis* of *Alfred*'s landing place, or place of arrival, under the ſame name, relates thither, and is to be underſtood

nicle, *ad Aſ. 1048*. It tells us that after he had deliver'd his meſſage to the King, he came Eaſt-ward to *Cant-papa byrig*, i.e. *Canterbury*; where he with his men, dining, afterwards to *Doſpan gepeſe*, i.e. went forwards to *Dover*.

I Non multo poſt deinde interſſicio temporis, *Doroberniam* venit *Aluredus*, tranſſectus ex portu *Iccio*, &c. *Gesta Guil. Ducis*, in initio.

I be-

stood not of *Canterbury* but *Dover*. But to keep us to the *Port*; a Roman Port it was, and continued afterwards a Port through the Saxon, Danish, and Norman ages unto this present. But as after the Roman times *Bolen* decayed and grew into some disuse on the *French* coast, so *Rutupium* or *Sandwich* in tract of time did the like on the *British*, that being supplanted and put by of *Witsand*, this of *Dover*, as of most advantage to the passenger by reason of the greater shortness of the cut between.

Yet late was it e're *Witsand* came in-^{Witsand} to request, no mention in story being ^{when} found of it in the notion of a *Port*, ^{first a} *Port*.^{Port.} until between 5. or 600. years ago. But from about that time indeed it became much frequented, and no notice scarce taken of any other thereabouts. Whence that of *Lewis* the *French* King, who in the year 1180. coming in pilgrimage to visit *Thomas* of *Canterbury*, besought that Saint, by way of humble intercession, that no

C passenger

1 I believe the first mention of it is *Anno* 1095. where (as was before observ'd) *William Rufus* is said to have taken shipping there. *Chron. Sax.*

passenger might miscarry by shipwrack between *Witsand* and *Dover*. Yet neither was this Port *Witsand* very long lived; for not many years after *Calice-Port* coming into request, *Witsand* gives it place, which it retains to this day. And indeed it is matter of more wonder, that it held up so long, than that it decayed no sooner, in regard of the danger of the passage between, through the greater narrowness and straitness of the British Channel or Frith at that place, rendring it apter to a more impetuous motion than where, as somewhat further off, on either hand more sea room may be had.

Dover
the place
where
Caesar in-
tended to
land.

Here without all doubt it was that *Julius Caesar*, in that famous expedition of his for the Conquest of *Britain*, first intended and attempted to arrive: a matter evident enough by the description of the place, ¹ in his *Commentary* terming it *locum ad egrediendum nequam idoneum*, a place very unfit for landing; which he further thus describes; *Loci hæc erat natura, atque ita montibus angustis mare continebatur, ut ex locis superioribus in litus telum adjici posset.*

¹ Comment. Lib. iv. c. 5.

¹ Mr. Camden

set. From whence without any violence we may conclude that the sea in those days more insinuated it self into the valley here than afterwards and at this day (being somewhat excluded and fell further off by the ingulfed beach) it did and doth, flowing up even as high, if not higher into the land, as where the Town it self is now seated: whereof also *the Anchors and planks or boards of ships there* (¹ as Mr. Camden hath it) *sometimes digged up*, are indications sufficient of themselves to evince this truth.

And more have I not to say of this Port neither; only to represent what description thereof is recorded in *Doomsday-book*, in these very syllables, ² *Dovere tempore Regis Edwardi reddebat*, &c. Hereunto let me add a Topographical account hereof given by *Guliel. Pictavenfis*, who (as he was the Conquerour's Chaplain, and one that attended him

C 2

in

¹ Mr. Camden says of *Dover*; *Oppidum quod inter cautes confidet, ubi portus ipse olim fuit, cum mare se insinualet, ut ex anchoris & navium tabulis colligitur.* ² There is no more extant in the original MS of Mr. *Somner*, but I suppose it is the same account that Dr. *Gale* (*Hist.* Vol. 1. p. 759.) has given us of *Dover* out of *Doomsday-book*; to whom I refer the Reader.

in the expedition, and shared with others of his train in the division of the land) hath written his Life and Acts. His words are these. *Situm est id castellum (Dovera) in rupe mari contigua*¹.

From this description it appears, that what fortification the place had in those days to the sea-ward at least, was not so much from art as nature; indeed rather mixt, the rock or clift's-top with tools and instruments of iron being cut into such notches and indentures, as it both resembled and served in the stead of walls with battlements: which it seems afterwards decaying (as the clift there consisting more of chalk-stone is apt to crumble away, drop down, and fall) such walls as now the Town hath to the sea-ward were erected for supply of those natural Bulwarks, which that *edax rerum*, all devouring time, had so consumed.

PASSING

¹ The original quotes *Pictaviensis* no further; but because what follows is very material to this account of *Dover*, take the whole together: *Situm est id castellum [Dovera] in rupe mari contigua, quæ naturaliter acuta undique ad hoc ferramentis incisa, in speciem mari directissima altitudine, quantum sagittæ jactus pernetiri potest, consurgit, quo in latere unda marina alluitur.*

PASSING from hence (reserving the *Castle* to my future discourse of the *Roman-Forts*) I come in order to the third and last of their Kentish Ports, *Lemanis* ¹ as called of *Antoninus*, of the *Notitia Lemannis*, in the *Peutingerian Tables Lemavius*. Concerning the situation hereof various are the conjectures of our *English Chorographers*; ² some placing it at ³ *Hyth*, others at *West-Hyth*, a third fort at or under *Lim-Hill*; to none of all which the distance between it and *Durovernum* (i. e. *Canterbury*) in the *Itinerary* (to omit other arguments) will very well suit being sixteen miles, which is more by two than that between *Durovernum* and *Dubris*, which is full out as great as this.

Lemanis
it's names
and situ-
ation.

C 3

But

¹ In *Antoninus* some read *Limenis*, as well as *Lemanis*, says *Burton* in his *Comment* upon the *Itinerary*, p. 193. ² I think *Lime* or *Limne* is the place generally pitch'd upon by our *English writers*, grounding, no doubt, principally upon the agreement in sound between the old and the new name. What they say of *Hithe* and *West-hithe* is, that the former began to flourish upon the stopping up of the latter, and the first rise of *West-hithe*, was the decay of *Limne* or *Lime*, which they suppose to have been the ancient Haven. So *Leland*; who is followed by *Camden* and *Lambard*. ³ If *Hytbe* were of greater antiquity than is generally suppos'd, it might probably be the ancient Roman Port; for the present name being deriv'd from the Saxon *hýð portus*, would exactly answer the Greek *ὑψηλὸν*, from whence *Lemanis* is suppos'd to be deduc'd.

¹ *Camden*

New-
Romney
the Le-
manis of
the an-
cients.

But as there is not much heed to be given to the distances there, being (as some have observed) often mistaken, so am I apt to suspect a mistake here, of xvi I mean for xxi, the second of those numeral letters in the *Itinerary* by an easy mistake of an v for an x being miswritten; which supposed, the Port (as to the distance) is easily found, and that in deed is *Romney*, or as we now call it *New-Romney*, distanced much about so many *Italian miles* (21) from *Durovernum* or *Canterbury*; and so called happily to answer and suit with the Greek $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\ \lambda\iota\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha$, or the Latin *novus portus*, as some have termed it: although I rather deem that Epithet given it more of late to distinguish it from the other *Romney*, called *Old Romney*, which distinction I find used near 500 years ago. But be that as it will, *Romney* either the Old or the New seems to be the Port of the *Romans*

I *Camden* and *Burton* are of opinion that the $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\ \lambda\iota\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha$ is no part of the ancient name, but foisted in by the Librarians: *Quod* [$\lambda\iota\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha$] *cum apud Græcos significativum sit, Librarii ut viderentur deesse, eum supplere κατὰ λιμὲν scripserunt, Latiniq; interpretes novum portum ineptè converterunt, &c.* So *Camden*; and much to the same purpose *Burton* in his *Itinerary* p. 193.

i Ever

mans so termed, and that either from the Greek λιμὴν a *Port*, according to that of Leland, *Refert hoc nomen originem Græcam, quod pleno disfluens alveo portum efficiat: est enim Portus, litus, sinus maris Græcis λιμὴν*; or else from their λίμνη *palus* a moore or fennish place, as the soil hereabouts for many miles far and wide is none other; which Ethelwerd's *Limneus portus*, and the old and yet continued writings of the Parish and Deanries name of *Limne* or *Limpne* seems more to favour. *Romney*, I say, as I conceive was that Roman Port *Lemanis*, which although at present, and for some hundred of years lying dry, and unbestead of any channel of fresh water to serve it, yet had of old a fair and commodious river running along by it, and unlading or emptying it self into the sea, in those days nothing so remotely from the Town as (by the sands and beach in process of time cast up and inbeaten by the Sea, and for want of the fresh to repel and keep it back stopping up the Harbour) since and now it is.

C 4

This

I Ever since the time of *Edw. 1.* when by the violent rage of the sea, the *Rother* chang'd his course, and so the harbour was stop'd up. See *Sommer* hereafter in his third Proposition.

1 It

Limene-
river.

This River ¹rising and issuing or breaking forth about what for the right name *Ritheramfield* we call now *Rotherfield*, (a place in *Sussex*) and so passing under *Rother-bridge* (corruptly termed *Roberts-bridge*) is from thence called the *Rother*: but afterwards running and keeping on it's course to *Ap-pledore*, and from thence to *Romney* called (as we said) *Lemanis*, and serving the Haven there, becomes from thence termed *Limena*, as the mouth thereof where it falls into the sea, *Limene-mouth*. And thus may those be reconciled that are at odds about this River's right name, some calling the whole River *Rother*, others *Limene*; which former name occurreth not to me in any ancient record, whereas the latter doth, and that as high up as whereabout it first riseth. It was afterward (from the Port so called, to and along by which it had it's course and current) named

¹ It riseth (says Leland, and after him Lambard) at *Argas hill* in *Sussex*, near to *Waterdown-forest*, and falleth to *Rotherfield*, &c. ² An. 5. Edw. 1. (says *Sumner*) in an extent of the Lord Arch-Bishop's manor of *Texring* in *Sussex*, under the title of *Borga de magbeseud*: *Martinus le Webb tenet quartam partem unius rade apud la Limene, & debet quad. ad festum S. Mich.*

¹ I think

named *Romney*, as shall be shewed anon. Mean time for better method's sake, I shall endeavour to assert three things. First, that there was such a river; one, I mean, of that name of *Limene*, and *Romney*. Secondly, that this river had it's mouth at or by *Romney-Town*. Thirdly, about what time, and by what occasion it ceased running hither, and forsook it's wonted channel.

Now as to the first, express mention is found made of it by that name of *Limene*, in a Charter or Grant of *Ethelbert* the son of the Kentish King *Witred*, about the year 721. whereby he grants to *Mildred*, the then Abbess of *Minster* in *Thanet*, *terram unius aratri circa flumen Limenæ* i.e. a plough-land lying by or about the river *Limene*. It next occurs to me in a Charter of King *Eadbright* dated in the year 741. granting to the Church of Canterbury *capturam piscium quæ habetur in hostio fluminis cujus nomen est* ¹ *Limeueia* &c. i.e.

¹ Proposition.
That a river there was call'd *Limene* and *Romney*.

¹ I think the right name is *Witred*. He is always call'd so in our Saxon Annals, and most of our English Historians. ² In the ancient Church-record (as set down by Mr. Somner in his *Antiquities of Canterbury*) I find it thus: *Eadbriht Rex dedit Ecclesie Christi in Darobernia capturam piscium in Lame-*
hethe,

i. e. the taking or catching of fish to be had in the mouth of the river, which is named *Limene* &c. In a Charter or Grant of *Egbert*, the West-Saxon King, and first English Saxon Monarch, and *Athulf* or *Ethelwulf* his son to one *God-ing* in the year 820. it thus again occurs: *Duo aratra in loco qui dicitur Anglicis Werehornas, in paludosis locis; & emptæ est pro M solidis nummorum. Et hæc sunt territoria: On eare-bealfe se pece* *ꝥuo oꝥep Limen-æa oð Suð-ſeaxena meapce,* i. e. *Ex Orientali parte porrigit Austrum versus, ultra Limenæ fluvium usque ad Australium Saxonum limitem,* i. e. Two plough-lands in a place in English called *Werehorns*, amongst the fens, and cost M. shillings or 50*l.* of money: and these are the boundaries; on the East-part it extendeth South-ward over the river *Limen*, unto the South-Saxon limits. In a Deed or Grant (of one *Warhard* or *Warnard* a Priest) to the Monks of *Canterbury*, dated *Anno 830.* thus again we meet with it: *unum jugum qued jacet in australi parte Limene,*
 & ab

hethæ, & alia quedam Ecclesiæ de Liminge, tempore *Cuthberti Archiepiscopi.*

I In an original Charter he is written *Werhardus.*

I Where

Et ab incolis nominatur Lambegham, pertinet autem ad Burnham, &c. i. e. One yoke of land lying on the South-side of *Limene*, and of the inhabitants is called *Lambegham*, but belongeth to *Burnham*, &c.

To pass over the mention of it in our English Saxon Annals Anno 893. not long after it was (Anno sc. 895) that the same river (that part of it at or near *Romney Town*) in a Grant of *Plegmund* the Arch-bishop of *Canterbury* under the name of *Romney* occurs thus. *Terram quæ vocatur Wefingmersc juxta flumen quod vocatur Rumeneia*, &c. i. e. The land called *Wefingmersc*, beside the river called *Romney*. In an old Deed sans date of *Thomas* and *James*, sons of *Kennet* of *Blakeburn* and others, it comes into mention thus: *Totum nostrum imbrocum de Blakeburn, sive prædictus brocus sit major sive minor, cujus broci longitudo ex australi parte incipit ad pontem de Oxenal, Et ducit super aquam de Limenal usque ad piscarium de Blakeburn, Et de*

1 Where the Danish army is said to have come on *Limene muðan*. (*Canterbury* copy reads it *Limenan muðan*) *mib ccl. jcipa*: i. e. in *Limeni ostium*, cum ccl. navibus.

1 Verum

de eadem piscaria incipit longitudo ex parte Aquilonis, & ducit per wallam de Piggbroke, i. e. All our im-brook of Blakeburn, whether the said brook be greater or less, the length whereof on the South-part begins at Oxney-bridge and leadeth over the water of Limene, unto the fishing place of Blakeburn; and from thence begins the length of it on the north-part, and leads by the wall of Piggbrook, &c. So much, and enough of the first.

2 *Propo-
sition.*

*That Li-
mene and
Romney-
river ran
out at
Romney.*

Passing from which to the second re-
search or Proposition, *that the river or
water so called, Limene and Romney,
or (as more of late) Rother ran to
Romney, and there by its mouth or out-
let called (as in that old Charter of King
Eadbriht) Limen-mouth, emptying it self
into the sea, gave beginning and occasion to
the Port or Haven there. For this, if 'Mr.
Camden's testimony, chiefly grounded
(I suppose) on the inhabitants tradition
of his time, be not full satisfaction,*
who

*I Verùm regnante Edw. I. cum Oceanus ventorum violentia
exasperatus, hunc tractum operuisset, lateque hominum, pe-
corum, adificiorumque stragem dedisset; & Promhil viculo
frequenti possundato, etiam Rother, qui hic prius se in Oceanum
exoneravit, alveo emovit, ostiumque obstruxit, novo in mare
aditu compendio per Rhiam aperto. Camd. Britain.*

I About

who saith, *that* ¹ *in the reign of Edward the first, the sea raging with violence of winds, overflowed this tract and made pitiful waste of people, of cattel, and of houses in every place, as having quite drowned Promhill, a pretty Town well frequented, and made the Rother forsake his own channel, which here beforetime emptied himself into the sea, and stopped his mouth, opening a new and nearer way to pass into the sea by Rhie; so as by little and little he forsook this Town, &c.* If this (I say) be not sufficient, let me add, that as *New-Romney* is to this day a Port, and one of those five, which lying on the East and South sea-coast of *England*, are called the *Cinque-Ports*, so doubtless hath it been from the first. *It was sometime* (² *saith Mr. Lambard*) *a good sure and commodious Haven, where many vessels used to lye at road. For* ³ *Henry the Archdeacon of Huntingdon, maketh report, that at such time as Goodwyn Earl*
of

¹ About the year 1287. ² Mr. Lambard speaks all this of *Old Romney*, and expressly tells the reader in the beginning: *as touching the latter (New-Romney) I mind not to speak, having not hitherto found either in record or history any thing pertaining thereunto.* ³ This account of *Goodwyn*, is very distinctly deliver'd in the *Saxon Annals*, from whence *Henry of Huntingdon* transcrib'd.

of Kent and his sons were exiled the Realm, they armed vessels to the sea, and sought by disturbing the quiet of the people to compel the King to their revocation. And therefore, among sundry other harms that they did on the coast of this shire, they entred the Haven at Romney, and led away all such ships as they found in the Harbour there.

In the Conquerour's expedition for the Conquest of England, some of his company by mistake it seems landed, or were put a shore at Romney, and were rudely and barbarously treated by the inhabitants hereof; and of the revenge upon them taken by the Conquerour after his victory, and settling his affairs at *Hasting*, his Chaplain *Pi-stavienfis*, and after him *Ordericus Vitalis*, gives us this account. *Humatis autem suis, dispositâque custodiâ, Hastings cum strenuo Præfecto Romanarium* (saith the former, for *Romaneium*, as it is in the latter) *accedens, quam placuit penam exegit pro clade suorum, quos illuc errore appulsos fera gens adorta prælio cum utriusque partis maximo detrimento fuderat.*

This

1 A full account whereof see in the Saxon-Annals, *ad An.* 1052. 2 *Gesta Guil. Ducis*, p. 204. 3 *Hist. Eccl. Lib.* 3. *An.* 1066.

1 al. *Offetane*,

This I take it is the Port in Doomf-
 day-book called *Lamport*, and the hun-
 dred wherein it lay, the hundred of
Lamport. In *Lamport*, hundred (so that
 book) *Robertus de Romenel tenet de*
Archiepisc. Lamport: pro 1 solino & dimid.
se defendit. Ad hoc manerium pertinent
21 Burgenses qui sunt in Romenel, de qui-
bus habet Archiep. 3 forisfacturas, latro-
cinia, pacem fractam, foristellum. Rex
vero habet omne servitium ab eis, & ipsi
habent omnes consuetudines, & alias foris-
facturas pro servitio maris, & sunt in manu
Regis. Thus in the account of the lands
 and possessions of the Arch-Bishops
 Knights: afterward in that of the Bi-
 shop of Bayon thus. In *Lamport hund.*
Robertus de Romenel tenet de Episcopo
1 Affetane, pro 1 solino se defendit. Idem
Robertus habet 50 Burgenses in burgo de
Romenel, & de eis habet Rex omne ser-
vitium, & sunt quieti pro servitio maris ab
omni consuetudine præter latrocinium, pa-
cem infractam, & foristel. It was since,
 and

Romney
 in doomf-
 day-book
 call'd
 Lamport.

1 al. *Offetane*, says Somner in the margin of the original MS.
 2 Otherwise written *faristel*; as also *forstall*, *forstallatio*. The
 meaning and definition of it is given us by the history publish'd
 under the name of *Brompton*, amongst the X Scriptorum, p.
 957. *Fortal est coactio vel obsistentia in regia strata facta.*
 This is of a Saxon original, from *fope ante*, or *for contra*, and
 ital

and is at this day altered into *Langport*, and containing the Towns of *St. Nicholas*, &c. And as there was and is a double *Romney*, the old and the new; so in the 14th. year of *Edward the 2d*, I read of an old and a new *Langport*. By the way, 'Mr. *Lambard* in his *Pereambulation* represents the state of this place otherwise than *Dooms-day-book* doth, whom the Reader may please hereby to correct accordingly.

The river
Limene
turn'd
from
Romney
another
way.

Now as all Sea-ports or Havens have, at least first had (what since sometime, as here, is discontinued and diverted) a river,

real or feal *statio, status*; an intercepting such things as were design'd for the market, before they came to publick sale, with an intent to gain by them. And such a person (as we learn from a law of *Edw. 1.*) was look'd upon as *patria publicus inimicus & pauperum depressor*. Vide *Spelman. Glossar. in voce Portuallator*.

1 What *Mr. Lambard* quotes out of *Dooms-day-book* concerning *Romney*, is this: *It was of the possession of one Robert Rumney, and holden of Odo (then Bishop of Baieux, Earl of Kent, and brother to K. William the Conquerour) in the which time the same Robert had thirteen Burgeses, who for their service at the sea were acquitted of all actions and customs of charge, except felony, breach of the peace and forestalling. Which account differs from Doms-day-book, 1 In the name of the possessor, which is in Doms-day Ramewel. 2 The number of Burgeses, in Doms-day 21. 3 The actions and customs of charge; besides these three, is reckon'd in Doms-day Forisfactura, some heinous crimes for which a man forfeited his estate, liberty, life, &c. Some will have it deriv'd from*

a river, stream, or course of fresh water falling into them for their better keeping open, and to prevent their obstruction and choaking by sands, beach, slime, or other like suffocating matter, without which it cannot be, or be properly called a *Port*: so doubtless did this Port or Haven sometime participate of this commodity and property, and had a river, a fresh, a current running to it, and there discharging or shedding it self into the sea; and the same so called (from the several places by which it had it's passage) *Rother*, *Limen*, and *Romney*. For albeit the *Rother* (for that only is the now remaining name, though some call it *Appledore-water*) cuts or falls many miles short of *Romney-Port*, (after it is once gotten to *Appledore*, wheeling about and running into that arm of the sea or æstuary insinuating into the land by,

D

what

from *foris*, and so extend it to nothing but the *loss of liberty*, or *estate*, which (as *Spelman* observes) by such a crime *sibi extraneum facit*. But *Sommer* in his Glossary derives it from the Saxon *for* and *facio*; which is in effect confirm'd by the Learned Dr. *Hicks*, when he lays down this rule in his Saxon-Grammar, p. 35. *For sæpe dat composito significationem, quæ simplicis significationem pessundat, & in malum sensum vertit.* so that *forisfacere* is nothing but *male, prave facere*. Vide *Spelmanii*. & *Sommeri* Glossar in hanc vocem.

I Other-

The river
Limene
had a
wide
mouth.

what from that or some other current became so called, *Rye*) yet had it heretofore a direct and foreright continued current and passage as to *Appledore*, so from thence to *Romney*, the old and new: on the West-side whereof meeting with the æstuary, it presently disembogued and fell into the sea, which in elder times with so large and wide a mouth flow'd up within the land there, that in the year 774. *Lyd*, both to the Northern and Eastern bounds thereof, is said to border on the sea. Witness the Charter of K. *Offa* of that Mannor, given to ¹*Janibert* the then Arch-bishop, of this tenour. *In nomine Jesu salvatoris mundi, &c. Ego Offa Rex totius Anglorum patriæ, dabo & concedo Janibert Archiepiscopo ad Ecclesiam Christi, aliquam partem terræ, trium aratrorum, quod Cantianitè dicitur three ²fulinge, in occidentali parte regionis quæ dicitur Merfware ubi nominatur ad Lyden: & hujus terræ sunt hæc territoria: Mare in Oriente, in Aquilone, & ab Austro terra Regis Edwy—nominant Deugemere us-*

que

¹ Otherwise called in our English Histories *Jeanbrykt, Janberht, Eanbrykt, Janbyrht, Lanberht, Lanbyrht*. He was made Arch-bishop in 763 and dy'd in 790. ² From the Saxon *rulh aratrum*, a plough.

¹ This

*que¹ ad lapidem appositum in ultimo terræ,
& in Occidente & Aquilone confinia regni
ad Bleechinge. Et hoc prædictum do-
num, &c.*

From whence clear enough it is that the sea with a large and spacious inlet, arm, and æstuary, in those days flowed in between *Lyd* and *Romney*, and was there met with the river *Limen*, which of necessity must have a very large capacious mouth, or bosom to receive, as it did, ²a Fleet of 250 sail, the number of those *Danish* pyratts being no less, who in the year 893 put in here, and towing up their vessels four miles within the land, even as far as to the *Weald* (which then extended East-ward unto *Appledore*) there cast anchor, and destroying a fort or castle, as old and imperfect as ill defended, built a new one and kept their rendezvous there.

For I can easily believe that however *Appledore* be distanced from *Romney* about six miles, yet so large a bo-

D 2

som

¹ This *Lapis appositus in ultimo terræ*, is at this day call'd *Stone-end* in the south part of Kent. ² See an account of this in the Saxon Chronicle, *An. 893.* ³ The Saxon Anna's tell us, it was *longa ab Oriente ad Occidentem centum & viginti milliaria ad minimum, & triginta milliaria lata.*

¹ I think

som had that arm or æstuary, and so high up into the land the sea then flowed, (haply so high as that place in *Romney-Custumal* written about *Edw. 3d's.* time, called *Readhill*, whither the Franchise from the entrance of the haven is said to reach) that *Appledore* was not above four miles from the river's mouth: some *vestigia* and remains whereof, that trench of large extent both for length and breadth between *Appledore* and *Romney* along the wall, (from thence called the Ree-wall) by the diversion of the current at this day lying dry and converted to pasturage, (if it be not all one with that hereunder mentioned, passed over by the King to the Arch-bishop and others) may seem to be: over which (I take it) there sometime was a passage between *Romney-marsh* and *Walland-marsh*, by that bridge which in these latter days is (as the hundred wherein it lay) called *Allowesbridge*, for what of old was called *Alolvesbridge*, so named haply from some Lord or great person, who (whether he or some other that gave name to that *Boston* called *Alloof* for *Alolfe* an Earl so called, whence the place of old is otherwise termed Earl *Boston*,

Botton, I cannot say) was known by the Christian name *Alolfe*, or the like.

Observable here it is to our purpose, that amongst the places mentioned in that Grant or Charter of K. *Eadbriht* to the Church of *Canterbury*, (without which the Arch-bishop of old had had no interest in *Romney*) some if not all agree and suit to *Romney* for the place of *Limen-mouth*, as that of the situation of *St. Martin's Oratory*, the *Fishermen's houses*, the *Ripe*, *Bishop's-wike*, &c. The first of which, as it was in our forefather's days to be found in *Romney-Town*, being one of the Parish Churches there, (*St. Nicholas* being the other;) so those houses or some of them might probably enough be the same which in *Dooms-day-book* are said to be 21 *Burgenses* belonging to *Lamport*; which Port in those days belonged to the Arch-bishop, and as his of right, was (with other things) by him recovered from some *Norman-usurpers* in or by that *Placitum* or pleading at *Pinedene*, published by the most learned *Selden*. Upon this account it was (the Arch-bishop's peculiar interest there) that

Romney
the place
of *Li-*
mene-
mouth,
from
Eadbriht's
Charter.

D 3

Arch-

1 I think 'tis generally call'd *Pinenden*; it was held *Ans. 1072.*

1 The

Arch-bishop *Becket* in the year 1164. intending a ¹ secret escape and departure out of *England*, made choice of this Port to put to sea. But to proceed to the other places mentioned in that most ancient Charter: not far from hence (I take it) lay the Marsh called (from the Arch-bishop as the owner) ² *Bishop's-wike*; whilst the *Ripe* (though cleared of the wood, if ever it were wood) yet remains by that name at *Lyd*. In an old Accompt-Roll of the Arch-bishop's Mannours *sans date*, the Accomptant of *Oxency* craves this allowance. Oxenal. *In conducendis batellis ad ducendum* 105 ³ *summas avenæ usque Rumenal missas ad Liminge*, 5s. 9d. Whence it appears that there was then a channel leading down to *Romney* from *Oxency*: not to urge any thing from what we find in that Ordinance of *John Lovetot* and *Henry of Apuldreseild* made Anno 16 Edw. 1. and extant in that little

¹ The cause whereof see in Lambard's *Perambulation*, p. 209. ² i. e. *Episcopi vicus*; à *vic* vicus, sinus, castellum. ³ *Summa est mensura continens 8 modios Londonienses*, says Speiman. 'Tis primarily deriv'd from the Greek *σύνυγ*, *onus jument'i sarcinarij*, thence *sauma* and *summa* signify a horse load of any thing, and *summarius*, *saumarus*, or *somarius* denote the carriage-horse, or (what we now call him) a Sumpter.

little Treatise called *the Charter of Romney-marsh*, where order being taken for the security and defence of that Western part of the Marsh, at this day called *Walland-marsh*, lying west-ward of *Romney-channel* (the Eastern part, or that on the other part of the channel, called *Romney-marsh*, and no more, being formerly provided for by the Ordinance of *Henry of Bath* and his associates, *Nicholas of Handly*, and *Alured of Dew*, in the 24th. year of *Henry* the third) we have that part of the Ordinance ushered in with this Preamble, Et quia &c. i. e. *And because before that time in this Marsh of Romenal beyond the course of the water of that Port running from the Snergate towards Romenhal, on the west-part of the same Port as far as to the County of Sussex, there had not been any certain law of the Marsh ordained, nor used otherwise than at the will of those who had lands in the same, &c.* Not (I say) to insist on this, because it brings the water-course but from *Snergate* not from *Appledore*; let us now in the third and last place, having brought the Channel to *Romney*, shew (if we

D 4 can)

Sumpter-horse. Vide Spelmanni Glossarium. Somneri Glossar.
ac Vossium in voce *Saginarus*. 1 Of

can) when it forsook it, when and how it came to be diverted; and whither; which is the third Proposition.

2 Propo-
sition.

When
and how
Romney-
river cea-
sed, and
came to
be diver-
ted; and
whither.

For forsaken it hath, insomuch as there is neither Haven, Harbour or Channel, neither in-let nor out-let near it, but left quite dry it is and destitute both of salt and fresh water. And indeed so long it hath been thus, that without some difficulty the certain time is not retrievable: nor may we think it came to pass all at once, but at times and by degrees, which we shall track and trace out as well as we can.

Gaufridus, the Prior of Christ-church *Canterb.* in *Henry* the first's time with his Covent, made and passed many grants of Land at *Appledore* ¹ in Gavelkind, with this covenant and tye upon the Tenants; *Et debent wallas custodire & defendere contra friscam & salsam, & quoties opus fuerit, eas reparare & firmas facere secundum legem & consuetudinem marisci,* &c. setting them but at small rents in respect hereof. But I shall not insist on this and many such like any further, than to note that the sea did much

¹ Of Grants in *Gavelkind*, see *Simner's* Treatise upon that subject, publish'd 1660. p. 38.

much infest and endanger those parts with its æstuations and irruptions, in those days. Witness this demand in our Accompt-Roll of the Arch-bishop's Mannor of *Aldington*, about the year 1236. *In expensâ Johannis de Watton & Persona de Aldington per tres dies apud Rumenal & Winchelse & Apelder, una cum seneschallo, ad vidend. salvationem patriæ & marisci contra inundationem maris, 41s. 4d.* This inundation was the same (I take it) with that mentioned of both the *Matthews* (*Paris* and *Westminster*) in that year. The same *Matthew Paris* relating the hideous, uncouth, violent rage and æstuation of the sea in the year 1250. and the inundations consequent, reports thus. *Apud Winchelsey &c. At Winchelsey, above 300. houses with some Churches, by the seas violence were overturned.* In an ancient *French Chronicle*, sometime belonging to the Church of *Canterbury*, and written by a Monk of

1 *Matthew Paris* thus describes it: *In crastino verò beati Martini, & per octavas ipsius, vento validissimo, associato tumultu, quasi tonitruo, inundaverunt fluctus maris, metus solitas transeuntes, ita. quod in conspectu ipsius maris, & in marisco, ut pote apud Wilebiche & locis consimilibus, navicule, pecora, nec non & hominum maxima periit multitudo.* The like account *Matthew Westminster* gives of the great devastations caused by the overflowings of the sea and rivers this year.

of the place in *Edw. 2d's* days, which I light on in Sir *Simon Dews* his Library, I read thus. *And the same year (1286) on the second of the nones of February, the sea in the Isle of Thanet rose or swelled so high, and in the marsh of Romenal, that it brake all the walls, and drowned all the grounds: so that from the great wall of Appledore as far as Winchelsey, towards the South and the West, all the land lay under water lost. Mr. Camden (I suppose) intends the same inundation when he saith, that in the reign of Edw. 1. the sea raging with the violence of winds, overflowed this tract, and made pitiful waste of people, cattel, and of houses, in every place, as having quite drowned Promhill, a pretty Town well frequented: and that it also made the Rother forsake his old Channel, which here beforetime emptied himself into the sea, and stopped his mouth, opening a new and nearer way for him to pass into the sea by Rhie. Hence followed that Ordinance of John of Lovetot and his associates the very next year, 16. Edw. 1. (whereof before) by the King's writ, to whom sent and premised, they are assigned ad supervidendum*

1 See Mr. *Camden's* own words, as quoted in the notes, p. 44.
1 Per.

dum Wallas, &c. i. e. to view the walls and ditches upon the sea-coasts and places adjacent within the County of Kent, in divers places then broken through, by the violence of the sea, &c. To proceed, 'Mr. *Lambard* tells us of a strange tempest *that threw down many steeples and trees, and above 300 mills, and housings there, in the 8th year of Edw. 3d. about the year of Christ 1334.* Now lay to all these what occurs in a Grant or Letters Patents from K. *Edw. 3d.* in the 11th. year of his reign, passing over to the then Arch-bishop, the Prior, and Covent of Christ-church, and *Margaret de Basings*, an old trench lying betwixt *Appledore* and *Romney*, with licence at their pleasure to obstruct, dam, and stop it up, as by reason of the sands, and other imbelched, obstructive matter, made and become usefess and unserviceable, and so having then continued for 30 years past and upwards: lay all this, I say, together, and then it will be credible enough that the old trench was lost and disused upon that inundation about the year 1287. and the new one made and begotten

1 Perambulation of Kent, p. 209.

gotten by that other about the year 1334. being the same that is mentioned in the same Ordinance of *Jo. de Lovetot*, and his Associates.

Before we proceed, take here the Grant it self in it's own words as I met with it in the Archives of that Church of *Canterbury*, and thus there intituled. *Licentiâ Dni. Regis super quadam antiquâ trenchêâ apud Apulder habenda Dno. Archiepiscopo, Priori, & Conventui Ecclesiæ Christi Cantuar. ac Dnæ. Margarietæ de Passele, prout eisdem melius visum fuerit esse expediens, Anno regni ejus 11. Edwardus Dei gratiâ, &c.*

Here we find that by the seas impetuosity and rage, the old trench was lost, and a new one made and succeeded in the room; both the old when in being, and the new afterwards from *Appledore* to *Romney*; the time we have also both of the one and the other's beginning. And now as on the one hand some violent irruptions of the sea by the parts of *Rye* and *Winchelsea*, had made way for the *Rother's* mingling her waters with that æstuary, and the breaking

¹ The Grant is transcrib'd no farther in Mr. *Somner's* original MS.

¹ I think

breaking off it's wonted course by *Appledore* and *Romney*, so the in-let, creek, or haven at *Romney*, wanting the river's wonted help to scour and keep it open, what with that and the working of the sea still casting up and closing it with sands and beach, became in time obstructed, and for many ages hath been so quite dammed up, that the sea now lyes off at a great distance and remoteness from the Town. And thus far of those three Propositions.

To return now to our Port *Lemanis*, The various names of the inhabitants of the Marshes. whereof I have not more to say than that as the inhabitants of this Marsh Countrey, were of the *English* Saxons called *Ɔenrcpape* i. e. *viri palustres*, marsh-men or fen-men, ¹ and the Region it self *Ɔenrc-papum* as in *Ethelwerd*,

¹ I think our Historians are generally mistaken in this and such like passages. For translating from the Saxon, which they did not well understand, and finding there on *Ɔenrc-papum*, on *Nopðan-hymbpum*, &c. presently concluded that these were certainly the names of the Countries, whereas no doubt they are the inhabitants of such places. Which as it holds in all, so especially in such as end in *papum*, since the Saxon *papa* signifies *incola*, *habitatores*, &c. But when the Saxons mention the name of any Country, they express it generally by the genitive case plural of the possessive, and *land* or *lond*; as *Ɔýpcna lond* *Merciorum terra*; *Nopðan-hymbpa lond* *Northymbroorum terra*.

werd, Anno 795. and *Mersware* as in King *Offa's* ¹ fore-recited Charter or Grant of *Lyd* to the Arch-bishop, and *Mersware* as *Hoveden*, ² if rightly printed, Anno 838. so were the same inhabitants also called *Limware*, and the whole Lath (since and to this day called *Shipway*) as in *Doomsday-book* often, *Limware-beſt*, and *Limware-leth*, and the like; which if derivative from the Greek word λιμην, *Limware* is of the same sense and signification ³ with that other *Mersware*. It (the Port) was also called *Romeney*, *Rumeney*, and sometime *Rumenal*, by the same misrule that *Oxney*, *Graveney*, *Pevenſey*, &c. are of old called *Oxnel*, *Gravenel*, *Pevenſel*, &c. The eldest mention that I find of *Romney*, is in ⁴ that Grant or Charter of *Plegmund* the Archbishop, in the year 895.

The Ety-
mon of
Romney

Whence that name might come various also are the conjectures. ⁵ Some latine it *Romanum mare*, as if it were sea in

¹ Pag 50. ² 'Tis certainly a mistake of the press for *Mersware*. ³ As λιμην in the Greek, so *menye* in the Saxon signifies *palus*. ⁴ Vid. supra p. 43. ⁵ *Quis quæſo hodie credat, magnam partem illius prati seu planicie, nobis nunc Rumnenſis marſhii, id eſt, Romani maris, nomine dictæ, fuiſſe quondam altum pelagus & mare vehivolum.* Twini Comment. de rebus Albion. p. 31.

in the Romans time. Indeed much more of it formerly than at present has been under water as overflowed by the sea; whence I read of Archbishop *Becket's*, *Baldwin's*, *Boniface's*, and *Peckham's* Innings; to which I may add what bears the name to this day of *Elderton's* Innings. *Wiburt* a Prior, and his Covent of Christ-church *Canterbury*, near upon 500. years since, grant to *Baldwyn Scademy* and his heirs, as much lands at *Mistelham* in the Marish (about *Ebeny* I take it) as he could inne at his own cost against the sea, gratis for the two first years, and at 4*d.* the acre *per annum* afterwards. ¹ Others perhaps fetch it from the Saxon *Rumen-æa* the large water or watry place; to which I subscribe: though some perhaps meeting with the Tyber's ancient name of *Rumon* (whereof *Marlianus* in his Topography of Rome) and the etymology of it from *rumino*, *quasi ripas ruminans & exedens*, may fancy the same etymology for this of *Romney*, especially considering how, if not the river, yet the sea, impatient of restraint within the channel of our narrow seas, all along this

¹ Amongst whom is Mr. *Lanibard*, *Perambulat. p. 208.*

this coast, hath been and is very apt to eat away the shore, and either breaking through, or swelling over the banks and walls, to overwhelm and drown much of the level, as the inhabitants and owners of land there find by woe-ful and costly experience.

First
mention
of Ap-
pledore.

HAVING had so much occasion to mention *Appledore*, I may not part from hence without giving some further account both of place and name. The first mention I find of it is in the year 893. when (as in that fore-cited place of our Saxon Annals) it is called *Apul-ðre*, *Ethelwerd* recounting the same story calls it (if not mis-printed) *a Pol-dre*, for *Atpoldre* or *Apledore*, according as it is also named in a Charter or Grant of it to Christ-church by one *Ædſi* a Priest becoming a Monk there, with the consent of his Master King *Cnute* and his Queen, in the year 1032. where also it is written *Apeldre*, and the like before in the Charter or privilege of K. *Ethelred* about the year 1006. and in

¹ *Ethelwerd* likewise calls it *Apoldre*, Florence of Worcester *Apultrea*, and King *Æthelred*'s Charter to the Church of *Canterbury*, publish'd by *Spekman. Concil. T. 1. p. 505. Apelþna.*

in Doomsday-book, where said it is to lye in *Limewareleth* or the Lath of the men of *Limene* or *Lime*, the same which is since (¹ as was said) called *Shipway*. Since which time undoubtedly there hath been some alteration of the *Laths*, and other divisions of our County; for as there *Nimenden* also is said to be in the same Lath, so both it and *Appledore*, both in that elder record of Knight's-fees of *Henry 3d.* or *Edw. 1's.* time, and in that latter of the 13. of Queen *Elizabeth*, exemplified by Mr. *Lambard*, are said to be in the Lath of *Scray* or *Sherwinhope* (as called at this day) but of old, as in Doomsday-book *Wivare-lest*, i. e. the Lath of the men of *Wye*, and are accordingly placed by Mr. *Kilburne* in his Alphabetical Kentish tables, and his Survey.

The place, the soil is moorish, boggy, and fenny, such as our Ancestors here at home, with some of their neighbours abroad, have usually called *Pol-der*; (we have a place near *Canterbury* lying by the river's side of that name, and another of a *moorish* situation at *Herbaldown*) a word of *Kilianus* in his Teutonick Dictionary, turned *palus marina*,

Derivation of Appledore.

E

marina,

marina, pratum litorale, ager qui è fluxio aut mare eductus, aggeribus obsepitur, i. e. a marish fenn, a meadow by the shore side, a field drain'd or gain'd from a river or the sea, and inclosed with banks. To all which qualities and properties, our *Appledore* fully answereth, being a kind of meer bogg or quagmire, bordering on the water, and often overlaid of it. Witness the great innings, securing, and improving of it at several times, by the care and at the charge of the Church of *Canterbury*, whereof in their accompts and other records. Whilst therefore ¹ others fetch it (without all probability in my apprehension) from the Saxon *Æppel- τ -*peop*, *malus, pomus*, an Appletree, (a plant for which the soil is nothing proper, nor scarce for any other) I rather would derive it from that other name *Polder* to which α being (² as in the names*

¹ *Appledore*, corruptly, from the Saxon *Æppel- τ -*peo*; in Latin *malus*, that is, an Appletree, says *Lambard*, Perambulat. p. 205. 'Tis probable *Florence* of *Worcester* was of the same opinion, because he writes it *Apultrea*. ² The general way of naming places in the Saxon times was prefixing the $\alpha\tau$, *apud* to the name of some thing remarkable in the place. But the succeeding Monks, who translated their records, or else those who publish'd their translations, have bred some confusion*

names of most places) prefixed by the Saxons, it was originally called *ſetpuldre*, and in proceſs of time (wearing out the *τ*) *ſepuldre*, as ſince and at preſent more corruptly *Appledore*; from their ſeat or abode at or about which place the families name of *Apuldorfield*.

Some perhaps may fancy a Latin derivation of the name from *appello*, to arrive or land, and hence probably it is that ſome do hold the place to have been ſometime a Haven or ſea-town, or Port, and conſequently a landing place, or a place of ſhips arrival. But to this I firſt answer, that the name is not found until the Saxon times, and they never uſed to borrow or be beholdiſg to the Latin for any, whether local or other name. Next, although now and of latter years, that arm or aſtuary of the ſea flowing in by *Wincheſſea* and *Rye*, reach up as high as

Appledore
never a
Haven.

E 2

Apple-

ſion in them by joyning the two words, and very often for the eaſier pronuntiatiſg, leaving out the *τ*. For I believe thoſe who writ Annals, did not ſet down the names of places exactly as they found them in the Author from whence they took their matter; but as they were commonly call'd by the age wherein they liv'd. An argument whereof is this, that the nearer our own age they come, the more we find them melted and contracted.

Appledore-town, yet questionless of old it did not so; so long ago at least, as there is mention made of *Appledore*, which out-dates the first institution and original of the Ports, referred at the furthest no higher up than *Edward* the Confessor's time, at what time had it been since and at this present a maritime place, and used as an Harbour or Haven-town, it could not in all probability have escaped the being taken in as a limb or member at least, either as *Winchelsey* and *Rye* of *Hastings*, or as *Lyd* and *Promhill* of *Romney*, or some other of the Ports. But no marvel that it is not, it being more than likely, that till some such great flood or inundation 'as that spoken of before, happening in the year 1287. or some other about the same time, that æstuary, although beginning somewhat early to put fair for it, (witness that Charter of Prior *Wibert* in *Henry* the first's time, providing for defence against the sea's encroachment) was not of so far and large extent into the land: but then or about that time, by the violence of that inundation rolling and reaching up as far as *Appledore*, it not only kept its ground,

ground, but laying hands on the *Rother* in her wonted course by those parts to *Romney*, and without regard to poor *Romney's* detriment and damage, by the loss of so advantageous a friend both to Town and Haven (by no better title than that of a plain rape) keeps possession of her, enforcing her along in the same channel (or torrent rather) with her by *Gilford* (so called from the *gill*, *gulel*, or *rivulet* there of old easily fordable) to (what in all likelihood owes it's name to that *Rye* or channel) *Rye*, and so to (what by its name betokens a *waterish place seated in a corner*, as old *Winchelsey* was, lying at the corner of *Kent* and *Sussex*) *Winchelsea*: making ever now and then bracks and breaches by the way, to the prejudice of the level or low grounds near adjacent. Whence (besides what we have in that little Treatise called *Ordinalia Marisci*, or (for so it is entituled in English) *the Charter of Romney-marsh*,² before remembred, providing against such inundations and the damages

Derivation of
Gilford
and
Winchelsey.

E 3

con-

¹ Twine in his *Comment de rebus Albion*. p. 25. erroneously imagines that the true name of it is *Windchelsum*; olim (so he adds) *vento, frigori, & ponto obnoxium, unde ei nomen obvenit*. 2 Pag. 55.

consequent) that Charter or ¹ Letters Patents granted and directed to certain Knights, and other persons of quality in the 2d. year of *Henry the 5th.* to empower them for the repairing breaches past, and preventing the like for the time to come, in the parts betwixt *Rye* and *Odiam-bridge*, whereof many other of like nature concerning other parts of the level in ² Mr. *Dugdale's History of Imbanking*, &c.

But to return to *Appledore*; *Doomsday-book* shewing it to be a Mannor belonging to *Christ-church*, and (as that which the Saxons called *Forþeþ-lanð*) allotted *ad cibum monachorum*, i.e. towards feeding of the Monks, or towards their provision of sustenance, thus speaks of it. In *Letd de Linware*, &c. as ³ in my *Antiquities*. Would you see the first grant of it, with some other places to the Church? I shall here for a close of my discourse concerning this place, present you with a true copy of it for a ⁴ second taste and specimen of the mode

¹ The originals whereof (as *Sommer* tells us) are among the records of *Christ-church Canterbury*. ² *Pag.* 87. ³ *Pag.* 435.
⁴ There was before a specimen of this nature hinted to, *pag.* 20. but neither of them are set down in the original MS. However, lest the reader should be altogether disappointed, I thought

mode and manner of the donations of that age; and the rather, that hereby you may see the vast difference between the candid simplicity and plainness of those elder times (when conscience was accounted the best evidence) and the serpentine subtilty of these, (justly taxed by that eminent Lawyer and Antiquary ' Mr. Selden;) when no conveyance but in folio, when an acre of land cannot pass without almost an acre of writing, such a voluminous deal as would in a manner, if not serve to cover, yet if cut in thongs (as that Bull's hide wherewith the circuit of what was hence to be called *Thong* or *Thoang*-Castle was said to be laid out) would go near to compass it; their honest meaning of old going further in point of security than our much writing now, whilst their plain dealing supplied and made up what was wanting either in in matter of form or multitude of words.

J. en

thought fit to give him here out of *Sommer's Gavellkind*, p. 214. the grant of *Appldore* to Christ-church, in Saxon and English, which I am confident is the same as he refers to in this place.

I Lib. 2. *Faxi Anglorum* p. 70. *Quam facilis & apicibus juris soluta, videre est, domini fuit translatio, simul & a perplexantium captiosa malitia, turgescitibusque membranarum fascibus & polyptychis libera.*

I What

þer sprutelap on þýran geyppite hu Enut
 cýng 7 Alfgifu seo hlæfdrige geuþan Ead-
 rige heopa ppeort ða he gecýrþe to mu-
 nece ꝥ he morþe ateon ꝥ land æt Apolþne
 rpa him sylþan leofaþt ræne. þa realse he
 hit into Crister-cýpican ꝥ Godes ðeo-
 rum for his riple, 7 he hit gebohte ꝥ æt
 þam ðipeþe his dæg 7 Eþpiner mid feo-
 pen pundan, on ꝥ forþýrþs ꝥ man gelyrte
 ælce geape into Crister-cipican iii. waga
 cýrþe of þam lande, 7 þreo gebind æles,
 7 æfter his dæg 7 Eþpiner gange ꝥ lande
 into Crister-cipican, mid mete 7 mid
 mannan eal rpa hit þænne gegodod rý for
 Eadriger riple, 7 he gebohte ꝥ land æt
 Wepþopnan æt þam ðipeþe his dage 7
 Eadriner eac mid feopen pundan, ðænne
 gaþ ꝥ land forð mid þam oþþan æfter
 his dæge 7 Eþpiner into Crister-cipican
 mid ðæne tilþe þe þar þænne on ri, 7 ꝥ
 land on his dæg æt Berpican ðe he gecar-
 node æt his hlaforþs Enute cýnge, 7 he
 geunn eac þær lander æt Onþeþingstune on
 his dæge for his riple into Crister-cý-
 pican ðam Godes ðeopum to reþus-land,
 ðe he gebohte mid hund eahtigan mancan
 hriter reolrþer be þurtinger gepiht, 7
 he geun eac ðær lander æt Palrþne 7 æt
 Wihtpiceþhamme æfter his dæge 7 Eþpiner
 forð mid ðam oþþum ðam Godes ðeopum
 to forþor-lande for his riple. Ðirer
 crider he geunn ðam ðipeþe to þam for-
 þýrþan ꝥ hi ærpe hine pel healþan, 7 him
 holþe beon on life 7 æfter life, 7 gif hi
 mid

mis ænegan unnebe rið hine ðar forpýpð
to-brecan, þanne stānðe hit on his a-
gan gepealde hu he riðþan his agen atcon
pille. Ðiser is to gepitnesse Cnut cýng,
7 Ælfgifu seo hlāðige, 7 Æðelnoð Anceb.
7 Ælfrtan Abb. 7 se Dives æt S. Augu-
stine, 7 Brihtne geounga 7 Æþelne bi-
genza, 7 þorð þurkiller neþa, 7 Tori, 7
Ælfrine ppeort, 7 Eadpold ppeort, 7 calle
ðær cýnges nader-men, 7 þissa gepnita
gýnda .iiii. an is æt Cristes-cýpican, 7
an æt S. Augustine, 7 an hæfð Eadige
mis him gýlfan.

*Here appeareth in this writing how Cnut
King and Ælfgife his Lady gave to Eadfy
their Priest when he turned Monk, that he
might convey that land at Apuldore as to
himself most pleasing were. Then gave he
it to Christ-church to God's servants for his
soul, and he it bought that of the Covent
for his days and Ædwine's with four
pounds, on that contract that men deliver
every year to Christ-church three weights
of cheese from that land, and three
bundles of Eeles, and after his days and Ædwine's
go that land into Christ-church, with meat
and*

1 What the gebind æles is, Sir Henry Spelman has told
us out of the *Stat. Composit. Ponderum & mensurarum*: Binde
anguillarum constat ex 10. sticks, & quælibet stick ex 25.
anguillis.

1 Somner

and with men, even as it then enriched is, for Eadsie's soul, and he bought that land at Werhorne of the Covent for his days and Eadwine's also with four pounds; then goeth that land forth with the other after his days and Edwine's to Christ-church with the crop that there then on is, and that land for his days at Berwick which he obtained of his Lord Cnute King; and he gives also those lands at Orpinton in his days for his soul to Christ-church to God's servants for garment-land, which he bought with eighty marks of white silver by Hustings weight, and he gives also those lands at Palstre and at Wittresham after his days and Edwine's forth with the other to God's servants for foster-land for his soul. This bequest he giveth to the Covent on this contract that they ever him well observe, and to him faithful be in life and after life, and if they with any unadvisedness with him this contract shall break, then stands it in his own power how he afterwards his own dispose will. Of this is for witness Cnute King,

¹ Somner in his Glossary says of the *Hustingi pondus*, that it was *statutum pondus commercio inserviens, ipsum scil. Standardum (ut vocant) Regis, (quod pondus signat originale & Canonicum, ad quod alia pondera ejusdem speciei debent examinari, & cum eo concordare. Vide Somneri Glossar. in voce Hustingum.*

King, and Ælfgise his Lady, and Æthel-
noth Archb. and Ælfstan Abb. and the
Covent at S. Austine's, and Brihtric young,
and Ætheric husbandman, and Thorth
Thurkille's nephew, and Tof, and Ælfrine
priest, and Eadwold priest, and all the
King's Counsellours; and this writing is
threefold, one is at Christ-church, and one
at S. Augustine's, and one hath Eadsy with
himself.

THE
HISTORY
OF THE
Roman Forts
in KENT.

*The Romans had
their
Forts in
Kent.*

THAT the Romans having once the supreme command in Britain, had their *Forts* as well as *Ports* in Kent, is evident enough by that *Notitia Imperii Occidentalis*, that Roman Office-Book set out by *Pancirollus*, where we find the names of *Dubris*, *Lemanis*, *Anderida*, *Ratupis*, and *Regulbium*, under that notion. All which our Antiquaries generally agree to be Kentish Roman garrisons or stations. *Gildas*, followed by Venerable *Bede*, hath respect hither in that passage of his ¹ Epistle, where giving an account of the Roman's care to provide against the invasions and infestations

¹ The passage here cited is not in the Epistle, but in the Treatise entitled *Historia Gildæ*, p. 13. Edit. Oxon.

¹ See

tions of such Barbarians and Saxons, as annoyed this maritime tract, he saith, ¹ *In littore quoque Oceani ad meridiem*, &c. i. e. On the Southern coast of Brittain, where the ships were, because they feared from thence the Barbarians would make their in-roads, they placed Towers, (watch-towers) at convenient distances, to take from them a prospect of the Ocean.

I SHALL begin with the last, ² *Regulbium*. Hereof in that Book of Notices, where the Lieutenant of the Saxon shore (whose office it was with those garrisons to repress the in-roads and depredations of the Rovers) with such as are under his command, is spoken of, we read, that the *Tribunus cohortis*, &c. The Captain of the Premier band of the *Vetastians* lay here in garrison. Now to prove that by this name *Regulbium*, what we now call *Reculver* is intended and to be understood, will be no hard task. For first, that so it was is the common and received opinion and verdict of the whole College of

Regulbium.

Regulbium the same with Reculver.

¹ See the whole passage quoted before, p. 5. ² *Twine* calls it erroneously *Reculsum*.

of our *English* Antiquaries; and that reason of ¹ Mr. *Camden* rendred for his conjecture, is very plausible and satisfactory; *the often digging and turning up there of Roman Coins*; which of my certain knowledge is to this day very true and usual, who have been owner of many, as I am still of some, pieces of old Roman coin had from hence.

The Roman tile or brick here also found, some in buildings, others by the cliff-side, where the sea hath wash'd and eaten away the earth (as it daily doth, to the manifest endangering of the Church by it's violent encroachments) give like evidence of the place's Roman Antiquity; whereof some are remaining in and about that little stone cottage without the Church-yard, (of some holden to be the remains of an old Chappel or Oratory) and others not far off. If this give not satisfaction, let me here add that observation of the learned Antiquary ² Mr. *Burton*: *It is to be observed (saith he) that all places ending in Chester, fashioned in the Saxon times,*

¹ *Et hanc sanè suam antiquitatem effossis Imperii Romani nummis adhuc testatur.* *Camd. Britan.* ² Comment upon the Itinerary, p. 41.

¹ That

times, arise from the ruins of the old Roman castra; and therefore the ancient stations about the wall, the carcases of many of which at this day appear, are called Chesters by the country people. Very good; (to bring this observation home) *Reculver* was of old in the Saxon's time, as ¹ sometimes (from the Monastery there) called *Raculf-minster*, so likewise other while (from that Roman castle or garrison there in former time no doubt) *Raculf-cester*. As for instance, in a Charter or Grant of *Eadmund*, a Kentish King, in the year 784. running thus: *Ego Eadmundus, Rex Cantiae, do tibi Wihtrède, honorabili Abbati, tuaque familiae degenti in loco qui dicitur Raculf-cester, terram 12. aratorum, quæ dicitur Sildunk, cum universis ad eum ritè pertinentibus, liberam ab omni seculari servitio, & omni regali tributo, exceptis ² expeditione, &c.* Nor is that parcel of evidence resulting from and couched in the present and forepast name of the place to be slighted, especially that more

¹ That Monastery was founded about the year 669. *Hinc Raculf-minster etiam à monasterio dictum fuit, cum Edredus, Edmundi senioris frater, Ecclesie Christi Cantuariæ donaret.* Camd. ² The *Expositio* was an obligation upon the tenant to serve the Lord with so many men, horses, &c. in war.

¹ Which

more ancient name of it in the Saxon times *Raculfr*, altered since into *Raculfre* and *Reculvre*, and (which it now bears) *Reculver*; none of which but do retain a grand smack and quantity of that Roman name ¹ *Regulbium*.

Whereabouts at
Reculver
the Fort
was
plac'd.

Whereabouts at *Regulbium* this *Castrum* stood, where the place of this Roman garrison or station was, is not at this day so clear and certain. but ² as it is well observed that *all the Roman Colonies, Towns, Stations, or Forts generally were set upon hills*, so I suppose this might be placed on that ascent or rising ground whereon the Monastery afterward stood, and the Church now stands erected, within (I mean) that fair square plot of ground converted to the Church-yard, and environing the Minster or Church, enclosed and circumscribed with a wall of stone. The Minster, I say; for of a Royal Palace (to which after the Roman time this Fort or station ³ is said to have received a conversion by King *Ethelbert* upon his withdrawing thither from *Canterbury*,
in

¹ Which (as *Lambard* thinks) is deriv'd from the British word *Racor*, signifying *forward*, for so (says he) it standeth towards the sea ² *Burton's* Comment upon the Itinerary pag. 41. ³ *Lambard's* Perambulation, Pag. 279.

in favour of *Augustine* and his company) it became ere long a Monastery or Abby of the Benedictine Order, of whose founder with the time of the foundation, thus in the English Saxon Annals, *Anno DCLXIX. Hƿ Ecgberht cing ƿealse Barre marre-ƿneorte Raculf mýnstr̃e on to tymbrianne: i. e. This year (669) King Egbert gave to Bassa Priest, Raculf, whereon to build a Monastery.*

From thenceforth the place became called *Raculf-minster*, and was at first governed by an Abbot, *Brightwald* the 8th. Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, from being Abbot there (as Venerable *Bede* hath told us) was preferred to the Arch-bishoprick. This Abby or Minister, with its whole revenue, was afterward, *anno 949.* by King *Eadred* made and granted over to Christ-church, as¹ in my *Antiquities*, and in the first part of the *Monasticon*, *p. 86.* where the Grant or Deed it self is at large recited, with the bounds and extent of the fight and circuit, reaching over the water into *Thanet*, and laying claim

F to

¹ He was made Arch-bishop, *An 696. Dy'd, An. 731.*
² *Pag. 216.*

to four ¹ *plough-yards* there. The Monastery nevertheless (it seems) continued, but with an alteration in the Governour's title from that of Abbot to Dean, as will also appear by ² my Antiquities from a Charter not many years antedating the Norman Conquest; by what time (it seems) it's Monastick condition ceased, being changed into that of a Mannor (as it still is) of the Arch-bishop's, in which state and notion we meet with it thus described in Doomſday-Book: *Raculf est manerium Archiepiscopi, & in T. R. E. se defendebat pro VIII. jull. & est appretiatum XL. & II. Lib. & V. sol. tres minutes minus.* I shall close concerning *Reculver* with that account given of the place by *Leland*, in *Mr. Philpott's Villare Cantianum.* ³ *The old buildings of the Abby Church continues,*
(says

¹ The *plough-yard*, I take for granted, is the same with *plough-land*, (for *geap* in Saxon is *terra*;) and in many ancient Charters, especially belonging to Kent, is term'd *Sulinga*, from *julh*, *aratrum*. It may be defin'd in general, *a quantity of ground that one plough could till yearly*, but the compass, according to the nature of the ground, and custom of the place, seems to have been different. ² *Pag. 424*, where is an original Grant of *Agelnoth's* (made Archbishop about the year 1020) giving to *Alfwold* and *Ædred L. agros*, belonging to *Raculf-minster*, by the consent *Givehardi*, *Decani ejusdem Ecclesie*. ³ The account is not set down in the original, but in *Philpott*, p. 278. I find this description of the place.

(says he) *having two goodly spiring Steeples. In the entring into the Quire is one of the fairest and most ancient Crosses that ever I saw, nine foot in height; it standeth like a fair column. The basis is a great stone, it is not wrought: the second stone being round, hath curiously wrought and painted the image of our Saviour Christ, Peter, Paul, John and James: Christ saith, Ego sum Alpha & Omega. Peter saith Tu es Christus filius Dei vivi. The sayings of the other three were painted majusculis literis Romanis, but now obliterated. The second stone is of the Passion. The third stone contains the twelve Apostles. The fourth hath the image of our Saviour hanging and fastned with four nails, & sub pedibus sustentaculum: the highest part of the Pillar hath the figure of a Cross. In the Church is a very ancient Book of the Evangelies, in majusculis literis Romanis; and in the borders thereof is a Crystal stone thus inscribed, Claudia Alepiccus. In the North-side of the Church is the figure of a Bishop painted under an arch. In digging about the Church they find old buckles and rings. The whole print of the Monastery appears by the old wall; and the Vicarage was made of the ruines of the Monastery. There is a neglected Chappel*

out of the Church-yard, where some say was a Parish-Church before the Abby was suppress'd and given to the Arch-bishop of Canterbury.

Dignity
of the
Church
and Re-
ctor of
Reculver.

And yet to do the place right, for antiquitie's sake, I cannot leave *Reculver*, until I have given some further account of the dignity of the Church there, the Parson or Rector whereof, when in being, and when petit Ecclesiastical jurisdictions under *foreign Commissaries* (as they called them) was in fashion, now 300. years ago and upwards; had the same jurisdiction within his own Parish and Chappelries annexed, as afterward and at this day the Commissary of *Canterbury* exerciseth there. I have seen Commissions to this purpose to the Rector there for the time being, both from the Arch-bishop *sede plena*, and from the Prior and Convent *sede vacante*. And it was indeed a common practice with it and such other exempt Churches, as (like it) were Mother-Churches in the Diocess in those days. When, why, and how this course and custom ceased, may be found¹ in my Antiquities. So much for the Rector.

Now

¹ Pag 354. He there sets down an original paper, entitled
Revocatio

Now for his Church; it was and is a Mother-Church, upon which of old depended four Chappels of ease, *Hoth, Hearn,* and in *Thanet, St. Nicholas* and *All-Saints*. Upon the three last of which, for the Mother-Churche's greater honour and dignity, or in *signum subjectionis*, (as the instrument runs) an annual pension to the Vicar of *Reculver*, upon the founding of that, with those other Vicarages of *Hearn* and *St. Nicholas*, was imposed; the Vicar of *St. Nicholas* and *All-Saints* being charged with 3*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* per annum, and the other of *Hearn* with 40*s.* per annum. And as the Vicars of these dependant or annexed Chappels were under this charge and burthen to him of the superiour or Mother-Church, so the Parishioners and people of those Chapperies, however gratified and accommodated with Chappels of ease for lessening their trouble, by shortning their way to Church, whether for divine service in their life time, or interment after death; yet (as the law in that case

F 3

requires,

Revocatio Jurisdictionis Ecclesiarum exemptarum, dated *An.* 1317. The cause of this *revocation*, was to advance the dignity of the Commissaryship, then erected.

i Vide

requires, where no privilege or discharge from it is indulged at or by the first foundation or following prescription) where it seems left as liable and subject to the repair of the Mother-Church of *Reculver*, as the peculiar and proper inhabitants of the place, and themselves, before the Chappels erected by laws, were: a thing controverted between them of *Hearn* and *Reculver*, in Arch-bishop *Stratford*'s days, who after cognizance taken of the cause and audience of all parties, passed a decree in the year 1335. (which I have seen under seal, whereof I have a copy by me) in behalf of the *Reculverians*, condemning and adjudging those of *Hearn* to the repair of the Mother-Church. Much contest and dispute hereabouts have hapned afterwards between the succeeding inhabitants, until by a decree (which as I remember I have seen) of Arch-bishop *Warham*, in *Henry* the eighth's days, the difference was, by and with the consent of all parties, thus finally composed: *That the peop'le of each Chappel (Hearn and St. Nicholas) should redeem the burthen of repairs with the payment of a certain moderate annual stipend or pension in money, payable*
at

at a certain set day in the year ; but with this Proviso, that if they kept not their day, but overslpt it, they were then laid open, and exposed to the law, and must fall under as full an obligation to the repairs of the Mother-Church, as if that decree had never been. At which pass (I take it) the matter now stands, and so is like to do, unless any default of payment chance to alter it.

PASSING now from *Reculver* ; the next to this of all the Kentish Roman Forts, Stations, or Garrisons, was *Rutupium* ; whereof ¹ before so largely and fully in my discourse of the Roman Port so called, that I scarce know what to add, except (in observance of ² Mr. Burton's double direction, to enquire in such cases for a *hilly situation*, and for that note and badge of what had been a Roman fortress, *Chester*) to note first, that *Richborough* (where I have placed this Fort) hath an high and eminent situation, i. e. upon an hill, whereof the present name from good antiquity enjoyed, taketh notice, *Richberge*, *Ratf-burge*

F 4

¹ Vide supra pag. 2. & quæ sequuntur. ² Comment upon the Itinerary, pag. 41.

¹ The

burge and *Richborough*; the latter part whereof betokeneth an *hill*, whether natural, or cast up by hand, as probably this was; all the ground on each hand of the place for a good distance, being low, plain, and part of a great level, void of all advantage for a *Specula* or *Watch-tower*, a place of prospect. Next, (or what is secondly observable) that it participated with *Reculver* in the composition of the name, as ending heretofore in *Chester*, being (as Venerable *Bede* acquaints us) vulgarly called, (and not corruptly, by his favour, if we apply it to the *Fort*, not to the *Port*) *Reptacester*. This is all I thought to have spoken of this *Fort*; but since I wrote this, meeting with a ¹ relation of *Leland's* concerning the face and state of the place in the 30th. year of *Henry* the eighth, I cannot but impart it; and the rather because I find some confirmation from it concerning the *quondam* existence of a Parish Church within the walls of it, as I have ² hinted in my discourse of the *Port*.

The

¹ The description is not quoted in the original MS. but in Mr. *Philpott's Villare Cantianum*, pag. 53. it is set down as here you see it. ² Vide supra, pag. 6.

¹ That

The site of the old Town or Castle (says Leland) is wonderful fair upon a hill, the walls which remain there yet be in compass about almost as much as the Tower of London; they have been very high, thick, strong, and well embattled; the matter of them is flint, marvellous and long bricks, both whole and red, of the British fashion: the cement was made of the sea and small pebble. There is great likelihood that the goodly hill about the Castle and especially toward Sandwich, hath been well inhabited, corn grows there in marvellous plenty; and in going to plough, there hath been time out of mind, and now is, found more Antiquities of Roman mony, than in any place else of England.

HAVING taken leave of *Rutupium*, ^{Dubris.} *Richborough*; our next remove is to *Dubris* or *Dover*: where although we find a *Castle*, and such a *Castle* too as ¹ of old was called, and both at home and abroad

¹ That it was look'd upon as a place of very considerable importance, is plain from that passage in *Knyghton*, concerning *Lewis the 8th. of France*. It seems he came over to assist the Barons against *K. John*, and sending back an account of his progress, his Father demanded of the messengers, *Ubi filius ejus esset in Anglia? Responderunt*, (so the Historian goes on) *Apud Stanfordiam. Et ille; Nunquid habet castrum Dovernie; At illi,*

abroad accounted the *lock* and *key*, the *barr* and *sparr* of all *England*; yet I cannot believe it (the present Castle I mean) either of *Julius Caesar's* building, whose time of stay in Britain was too short for so vast an undertaking, or to be that wherein about the time of *Theodosius* the younger, the *Præpositus militum Tungricanorum*, that band or company of the Tungricans, in the Western Empire's Book of Notices, is said to lye in garrison. And yet I doubt not but such a company lay there in-garrison'd, and that the place was then fortified, and had within it a *specula* or watch-tower also, from whence to espie out and descry Invaders. And where else to seek or place it than within the confines of that large and spacious round of the present Castle-wall, I know not. Wherefore being upon the place, and casting a diligent eye about me, whilst I give the go by to that

illi, *Non. Et intulit Rex, Per brachium sancti Jacobi non habet filius meus unum terræ pedem in Anglia*, As if all the devastations they had made in other parts signified nothing, unless they were possessed of that Castle.

1 All the Roman towers in those parts were built for the espial of enemies, *ad prospectum maris*, says *Gildas*; least they should be surpris'd by foreign invaders.

that Castle within the Castle, that noble and goodly pile there called the *Kings-keep*, with the wall or fore-fence furrounding it; I rather chuse to think, that which at present is, and for many ages past hath been the Church or Chappel to the Castle, either to have risen out of the ruines of that Roman fortress, or that at least the square tower in the middle thereof, between the Body and the Chancel, fitted with holes on all parts for speculation, to have been the very Roman *specula* or watch-tower: at the same time with *Twine*, conceiving that which at this day they call the Diwel's drop, a mouldring ruinous heap of masonry, on the opposite hill, on the other side of the Town, to be the remains of a Roman *Pharos*, a structure of their's intended for the placing of night-lights to secure their passage (otherwise very perilous) who should put into Port by night.

Why I chuse to single out the Church or Chappel, and balk the *Keep* or *Dun-geon*, my reasons are first, that whilst I can discover no jot of Roman or British tile or brick about the *Keep* or *Dun-geon*, *The keep or Dun-geon not the Roman Specula.*

main

main Castle, I can discern a great abundance of it about that tower shooting up in the middle of that Church or Chappel; and that after the Romans were gone, the Christians of succeeding times, projecting and designing the accommodation of the garrison with a Church or Chappel, did make use of and take the advantage of that *specula*, and added to it those parts, whereof the rest of the Chappel now consists. Next (and that others may not wonder at my questioning the Roman antiquity of the Castle in general) they may take notice with me, that (as I have it from 'very good authority) King *Henry* the 2^d. it was, that about the year of Christ 1153. first erected that pile, the *Kings-keep*, or (as the *French* men term a *strong Tower* or *Platform*, as this is, on the middle of a Castle or Fort, wherein the besieged make

† In a short historical account of the Foundation of *Dover-monastery*, set down in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, Part 2. p. 2. we find this passage: *L'an de grace mil cens cinquante tiers, regna en Engle terre Henry le fitz Maud l' Emperice, c'esti fit le haut touren le chastel, & enclost le dongon de novele meurs*, i. e. In the year of our Lord one thousand a hundred and fifty three, reign'd in *England* *Henry* the son of *Maud* the Emperess; he built the high tower in the Castle, and enclos'd the *Dongon* with a new wall.

make their last efforts of defence when the rest is forced) *Dungeon*, and gave it that inclosure of a wall, bulwarks, and towers, wherewith we now find it fortified, and hence happily it is called the *King's-keep*.

I HAVE NO more to say of *Dubris* Folk- or *Dover*, as to the garrison. Our next stone. flight therefore is to *Folkstone*, a place to which, how eminently soever situate, none of the Roman forts or garrisons remembred in the Book of Notices is, or (for ought I know) ought to be referr'd. Yet what faith 'Mr. *Camden* of it, *It was a flourishing place in times past, as may appear by the pieces of Roman coin and British bricks daily there found. Probable it is* (so he adds) *that it was one of those Towns and holds, which, in the reign of Theodosius the younger, the Romans placed to keep off the Saxons, &c.* And if so, *Castle-hill* a place in *Folkstone*, whereof notice taken by Mr. *Lambard* and others, might

I *Olim floruisse, Romanorum Numismata quotidie inventa persuadent---* Ex illis turribus fuisse probabile est, quas *Romani ad Saxones arcendos* (Theodosio juniore regnante) per intervalla (ut inquit *Gildas*) ad meridianam Britanniae plagam in littore collocarunt.

1 He

might probably be the place of that Turret's situation.

Ninius's
Lapisti-
tuli not
Stonar in
Thanet.

The name *Folkstone* (I confess) can pretend to no such Antiquity, being purely of a Saxon extraction and composition, signifying (as Mr. *Lambard*, ¹ among other conjectures at the etymology, has it) *lapis populi* in latine. The mention whereof calls to my remembrance that place's name in ² *Ninius* (so famous both for *Vortimer's* designed monument, and for the last of his notable encounters with the Saxons, and their defeat) *lapis tituli*, which by the common consent of our both Antiquaries and Historians, can no where else be found but at *Stonar* in *Thanet*: à lapide illo *Stonar* nomen retinet, in *Thanato Insulâ*, non procul a *Rhutupino* portu, ³ faith one; an Author (I confess) of very high regard, and with none more than my self;

¹ He falsely imagines that it might be anciently written *Floystane*, which (says he) signifies a rock, coasse, or flaw of stone, which beginneth here; for otherwise (so he goes on) the cliffe from *Dover* till you come almost hither is of chalker.
² Cap. 46. *Tertium ballum in campo juxta lapidem tituli, qui est super ripam Gallici maris, statutum.*--- And a little after, *Ante mortem suam ad familiam suam animadvertit, ut illius sepulchrum in portu ponerent, à quo exirent [hostes] super maris ripam.* ³ *Bishop Usher, Primordia Ecclesie Britannicæ*, Cap 12. p. 413.

self; but in this (I perceive) led as the rest, chiefly by the allusion and seeming agreement or resemblance of one place's name with the other, that of *lapis tituli* in the latine and *Stonar* in the *English* sounding not much unlike. But *Ninnius*, the Author of that story, however he makes mention of *lapis tituli* as the place of *Vortimer's* last battel with the invading Saxons, and their overthrow there, yet he lays it not in *Thanet*, nor gives it other description than this, that it lyes by or upon the shore of the *French* sea; *in campo juxta lapidem tituli qui est super ripam Gallici maris*, &c. those are his words. Probably had this fight been in *Thanet*,¹ as some of his former were, and *Stonar* in *Thanet* the place where the battel was fought, the Author, who mentions those former like encounters in *Thanet*, would not have gone to a new description of the place in this unwonted new expression, without mention made of *Thanet* at all.

I con-

¹ *Ninnius*, Cap 45. tells us there were three battels before this, in *Thanet*: *Eos [Saxonas] usque ad Insulam quæ dicitur Thaneth, [Gourtemir] expulit, illosque illic tribus vicibus conclusit, percussit, obsedit, comminuit, terruit.*

¹ *Quem-*

I confess likewise that *Vortimer* might give commandment for his burial, and monument to be erected for him at that place of the battel, upon such an account, (like to that of *Scipio Africanus*) as our stories deliver, namely, to repress hereby the furious outrages of the Saxons, and for their further terror; that in beholding this his trophy, their spirits might be daunted at the remembrance of their great overthrow: this (I say) he might, and happily did command to be done at *lapis tituli*. But stay we here, for the text goes no further, no *Stonar*, no entrance into *Thanet* mentioned of *Ninnius*; that's of a much later stamp, nothing but the conjectural comment of some² after-Scholiast.

Besides, *Stonar* being a low and flat level apt to inundations, how unfit a place

¹ *Quemadmodum Scipio Africanus*, (says Camden in the description of this place) *qui ita sibi sepulchrum statui præcepit, ut Africam prospectaret, ratus vel hoc etiam Pænis terrori futurum.* ² In the margin of the original MS. Mr. Somner has added at this place, *Like that put down by the transcribers, whereof Mr. Camden, pag. 803.* I cannot certainly tell what edition of Camden he had, but he seems to refer to that passage about *Portus Lemani*, which Camden says *Ptolemy* calls *Λιμνὴ*, *quod cum apud Græcos significativum sit* (so he adds) *Librarii ut viderentur defectum supplere, quævis λιμνὴ scripserunt.*

place is it for erecting of an eminent and conspicuous monument, visible at a remote distance; a design that required the advantage of a lofty situation. Such indeed there are many upon this coast; but as in this respect *Folkstone* seated by high rising hills overlooking the sea, (and thence no doubt of the Romans chosen out (as we see) as a fitting place for a Watch-tower to ken and keep off the invading Saxons) is a far more likely place than *Stonar*; so in another regard some resemblance, I mean between the names of *Lapis tituli* and *Lapis populi* (as *Folkstone* you see is turned by Mr. *Lambard*) and as withall in respect of it's situation by the shore of the *Gallic Ocean*, I should pitch upon *Folkstone* before any place I know upon this our Kentish sea-coast, for the very place of *Ninius* his *Lapis tituli*; but that I am loath to be the first, who but by supposition only, much less suspicion, should charge upon

G the

1 A very good argument, if we reflect upon what *Gildas* says about the situation of these Castles; *In littore quoque Oceani ad meridiem*, &c. 2 This opinion is confirm'd by the learned Bishop *Stillingfleet*, in his *Origines Britannica*, p. 322.

the Historian such a mistake as that of *Lapis tituli* for *Lapis populi*.

Why Stonar can-
not be the
Lapis ti-
tuli.

However, to refute and refell that argument drawn from the name of *Stonar*, as derivative from a *stone*, I am to acquaint you, that in the first and most ancient Deeds that I have met with concerning *Stonar*, it is written thus, *Estanore*, and sometimes *Estanores*. So for instance in a Charter of the Conqueror's to St. *Augustine's* Abby, whereto it belonged. *Ego Willemus Rex Anglor. &c. Sciatis quod ego volo & præcipio, ut sanctus Augustinus & Abbas Wido firmiter & honorificè teneat omnes rectitudines suas & consuetudines ad Estanores tam in aquâ quam in terrâ, &c.* So again in a following Charter of his son and immediate successor, *William Rufus*, wherein it twice occurs by the name of *Estanores*, and the like; and not otherwise in many subsequent Charters, as of *Henry* the first, King *Stephen*, and King *John*, which I have ready by me (if occasion be) to produce.

Deriva-
tion of
Stonar.

Stonar then is but a contraction of *Estanore*, and that in sense and signification, what but *the Eastern border, shore, or coast*? (whence that double shore famous, the one for *Cymene*, the other

other for *Cerdice's* landing there, are in our older Historians, *Ethelwerd* and *Florence of Worcester*, written *Cerdices Oran* and *Cymenes Oran*.) Which derivation of *Estanore* is so proper, natural, and suitable to the situation, as none that either know or shall enquire after the place, can make the least question of.

If any man now (desirous to abound in his own sense) acknowledging the ground of this derivation to be sound and good, but not reconciled to the latitude of it, shall incline rather to think, that the place came first to be called *Estanore*, for distinction's sake from another in this County, hard by *Feversham* Town, upon the sea-coast, simply called *Ore*, the conjecture is so plausible and reasonable, and withal so consistent with the former derivation, that I shall not contend; contented rather to concur in the same opinion with him, as to conceive, that that indeed might partly be the cause of the first imposition of the name; especially since this *Ore* also belonged to *St. Austin's*. But of this enough.

ADVANCE WE NOW TO *Lim* or *Lim-* Lim.
G 2 *hill,*

hill, where, although we find nothing at this day of a Port or Haven, (which, ¹ as I have shewed, lay elsewhere) yet want we not sufficient *vestigia* and remains of a Roman Fort or Garrison.

Stutfall-castle.

² Witness *Stutfall-castle*, that large circuit and plat of about ten acres of ground on the side, brow, or descent of the hill, of old inclosed and fortified on all parts with a wall of the Roman mode and make, full of British bricks, lying by lanes at set and certain distances, but by the edacity of time at this day here and there quite wasted and gone, elsewhere full of gaps and breaches; not so much (it may be) to be imputed to time and age, as to a seizure of it's materials in after times (when become useless as to the primitive institution and design) for building what, with ³ Mr. *Lambard* I take it, arose out of the ruins of that Fort, *Lim-Church*, and that vast and sturdy structure

¹ Pag. 39. 40, &c. where he proves the mouth of the river *Limene*, and the ancient Port *Lemanis*, to have been at New-Romney. ² *Castrum, quod in dejectu collis, decem quasi jugera inclusit, maniumque reliquia supersunt Britannicis lateribus, silicibus, calceque cum arena & gravis intrita, sic compacta, ut nec dum vetustati cesserint.* Camd. Britan. ³ There are moreover Britain bricks in the walls of the Church and the Arch-deacon's house. *Lambard Perambulat. p. 194.*

¹ *Stationem*

structure by it, the Arch-deacon's castellated mansion. ' Here (within I mean that Roman fortress) the band or company of *Turnacenses* (so called of *Tornacum* now *Turnoy* in *France*) kept their station under the Count or Lieutenant of the Saxon shore, and by the advantage of that ascent on which it stood, very commodious it was ² in point of prospect.

But from a Castle, a Garrison, a receptacle, and harbour for men, placed there for the safeguard and defence of the place and the countrey about it, it at length became a receptacle, a fold for cattel, a horse-fold, a place inclosed and set apart for keeping of steeds or stallions, horses and mares for breed, and from thence was and to this day is called (instead of *Stodfold* as heretofore) *Stutfall-Castle*, a compounded name from the Saxon *stod* sometimes written *stod-horr*, in barbarous latine, *Stotarius* a steed or stallion, (as a mare for breed was called *stod-myna*) and *fall*, *septum*, a fold, close, or inclosure; as in

Derivation of
Stutfall.

G 3

Scop-

1 *Stationem hic sub Comite litoris Saxonici Præpositus numeri Turnacensium habuit.* Camd. 2 The same argument that he elsewhere uses, built upon *Gildas's* expression about the design of those towers; *in prospectum maris.*

teon-rals, i. e. a park, or inclosure for Deer. The name of *Stod-mersh* in this County hath thence (no doubt) in part it's origine, being in the signification of it, a marsh set apart and noted for that use.

*Lym o-
therwise
call'd
Shipwey.*

Having ¹ formerly given you the derivation of *Lim* (the place of this quondam Roman Garrison) as to the name of it; I shall stay you here no longer, than while I observe that the place is likewise called *Shipwey*, as the whole Lath (formerly and of old called *Lim-ware leth*) is also now altered in the name of it, and called the *Lath of Shipwey*; a name, I find, of good antiquity and continuance; witness the mention made of it in *Bracton*, *Lib. iii. c. 2.* and also in *Fleta Lib. ii. c. 55.* but with a mistake of *Shepey* there for *Shipwey*. The name ² seems to be of a meer *English* original, betokening ³ the way of the ships, the rather perhaps fastned on this place, as by the great advantage of the lofty situation, remarkable for prospect and discovery of naval vessels (whether inward bound or out) in their passage

*Deriva-
tion of
Shipwey.*

¹ Pag. 39. ² *Talbot* and *Lambard* are both of the same opinion. ³ From the Saxon *scip* navis, and *pæȝ* via.

¹ *Gaurdianus*

passage through the Channel. However for the almost equal distance sake, I take it, which the place bears to the farthest of the Cinque-Ports on either hand, (as lying much about mid-way between both) it was pitch'd upon of old, as for the place of holding pleas relating to the Ports, ¹ so for the *Limenarcha*, the Lord Warden's taking of his oath at the entrance into his Office.

WE are at length arrived at the last of the Kentish Forts or Garrisons, *Anderida* or *Anderidos*, where they placed the band of the *Abulæ* with their Captain; which I should not unreasonably, methinks, have sought for, as all the rest, (being designed for espial of sea-rovers at or by the sea-coast) so many miles within the land, and at that great distance from the sea, as where by the direction of our ² best Antiquaries, we are sent to seek it, namely at or about *Newenden*, upon the banks of the river *Rother*. Indeed, if we consider *Gildas's*

Anderida,
where situated.

G 4

words,

¹ *Guardianus Portuum hic solemne iniit iusjurandum, ubi primum Magistratum iniit, & hic de causis inter Portuum incolas, statis diebus cognoscit.* Camd. ² Mr. Lambard; with Camden and Selden, the famous and learned lights and guides, as Mr. Somner afterwards terms them.

1 Arch-

Anderida
probably
either at
Pemsley,
or Ha-
stings.

words, *In littore quoque Oceani ad meridiem, &c.* where in reason are we to expect the Garrison in question, but by the sea-side to the south-ward? Among the British Cities reckoned up by their Historians (whereof from thence a catalogue in the *Britan. Eccles. Primordia* Cap. 5.) *Cair Persæuelcoit* is one; by which the ¹ Learned Author there, understands *Pemsley* in *Suffex*, of old written *Penvesfell* and *Pevenfell*, to which (saith he) the addition of the British word *Coit*, i. e. wood, doth not ill suit, because (as he adds) the County of *Suffex*, in which it lyes, is a woody Country. True it is that *immanis sylva*, that immense and vast wood *Andred*, was not confin'd to Kent, but extended it self from the south-part thereof quite through *Suffex* into Hampshire. Add to this what we have from ² Mr. *Camden* himself concerning *Pemsley*. It hath had (saith he) a fair

¹ Arch-bishop *Usher*, after he has in that place express'd his dislike of *Camden's* opinion, who places it at *Ivelchester*, adds; *Mibi tamen Ninii Persæuelcoit, Guilielmi Pictaviensis, Orderici Vitalis, & Guilielmi Gemeticensis Penvesfellum potius fuisse videatur; quæ Pemsicia hodiè dicta, primo Guilielmi Normanni in Angliam appulsu celebris est. Cui & Britannici vocabuli coit adjectio non malè convenit: quum sylvestribus sepibus densa fuerit, in quâ hæc sita est, Suffexiensis regio.*
² These are not Mr. *Camden's* words, but Mr. *Holland's*, who translating

fair large Castle, in the ruinous walls whereof remain great bricks, such as the Britains used, which is some argument of the Antiquity thereof. So he. All this put together (a maritime wealdish situation, with the remains of a Castle partly built of British or Roman brick) can it seem unreasonable, that *Pemsey* should be thought the place of the garrison, we have in chase *Anderida*? But if any one do more fancy *Hastings* than *Pemsey*, since it hath the badge of a quondam Roman Fort or fortress in that addition of *Chester* given it by the Saxons, and can (as 'Mr. Camden affirms) shew the ruines of a great Castle upon the hill, besides light-houses to direct sailers in the night time, and was thought fit to be made one of the five Ports, I shall not dispute the probability of their conjecture, and choice of *Hastings*.

But if rejecting both these, and all but *Newenden*, the Reader cannot think
of

translating *Camden* into English, did (as that curious Antiquary Mr. Wood hath observ'd) scatter several of his own additions in many places. And this I the rather believe, because I find Mr. Somner's Quotations word for word in *Holland's* English, whereas it is not to be found in any latin Edition of *Camden*, especially that in 1607. which I take to be the last that was publish'd in his life time.

I This, as that in p. 104. is not *Camden's*, but *Holland's* interpolation.

1 Per-

of any other place, the authority of such famous and learned lights and guides as Mr. *Camden* and Mr. *Selden* especially, (who have pitch'd upon *Newenden* for the place) is, I confess, so weighty, that I shall not be unwilling to excuse him from refusing me his company in my travails to that double place in *Sussex*, to seek out this Fort.

The several names
of Anderida.

The
Weald.

No more then of the place. Somewhat now of the name *Anderida*, which still in good part survives in *Andred*, did at least for and through many Centuries of years after the Romans exit. The Britains called it *Coid Andred*, the Saxons sometimes simply *Andred*, other while *Andredsberg*, and *Andredswald*, which latter is now the only syllable left surviving in the place's present name, *the Weald*. In latine it is found of old sometimes called *saltus Andred*, otherwise *sylva Andred*: here *saltus communis*, there *sylva regalis*, and the like. ¹ Mr. *Lambard* discoursing of the place, tells of an opinion which some have maintained, that this *Weald* was a great while together in a man-

ner

ner nothing else but a desert and waste wilderness, not planted with Towns, or peopled with men, as the outsidcs of the shire were; but stored and stuffed with herds of deer, and droves of hoggs only. And he seems to be of the same opinion himself. For ('saith he) *besides that a man shall read in the Histories of Canterbury and Rochester sundry donations, of which there is mention only of 2 Pannage for hoggs in Andred, and of no other thing: I think verily that it cannot be shewed out of ancient Chronicles, that there is remaining in the Weald of Kent or Suffex any one monument of great Antiquity.* Thus he. For my part, as I embrace the opinion, so I approve of the reasons, especially the former, the mention only in those ancient donations of 2 Pannage for hoggs in *Andred*. For numbers of such are found in the evidences and Chartularies both at Christ-church and elsewhere.

Doubtless, as in those days the whole *Weald* appertained to none but the King, acknowledging no private Lord or Proprietor, and thence was usually called

Donations of the Weald.

1 Terambulac. p. 224. 2 What *Pannage* was see hereafter among the Catalogue of Quit-rents pay'd out of the *Weald*.

1 Thorn,

called *Sylva Regalis*, so in Royal Lands or donations, (for I find it in no other of that age) wherein this or that *prædium* or possession, this or that farm, seat, or mansion out of the *Weald* was given by the King to any person or place, in the nature of what since is termed a Mannor or Lordship; it was the usual custom (for the better completing of the seat) to accommodate it by an additional grant in the Deed with a Common of *Pannage*, a liberty for hogg-keeping or hogg-feeding in the *Weald*, yet not at large, but with a limitation usually, and with reference to such and such a part of it, one or more *Den* or *Dens*, in their term, i. e. *a woody valley, or place yeilding both covert and feeding for cattel*, especially swine. And scarce any ancient Grant is there in either the Church of *Canterbury's St. Augustine's*, or *Rochester's* Registers of any considerable portion of land from the King out of the *Weald*, without the addition and attendance of such a liberty; for example in those of *Aldington, Charing, Liminge, Westgate, Reculver, Ickham, Chartham, Godmersham, Brook, Mersham, Westwell, Great and Little Chart, Hollingbourn, Eastry, Newington by Sittingbourn,*

Trot-

*In the
Weald so
many dis-
tinct
Dens.*

Trottesclyve, Bromley, Darent. And Denbera for the most part, sometime *Wealdbera*, was the usual word and expression, by which such a liberty did pass and was conveyed. For an instance or two. In King *Offa's* Grant of *Ickham* to Christchurch, *Anno 971.*— *Et in saltu qui dicitur Andred pascua porcorum in his locis, Dunwalingden, Sandhyrst, &c.* In another like Grant of his of *Brasfield* to St. *Austine's*— *Et ad pascendum porcos & pecora & jumenta in sylva Regali, &c.* In the gift of *Lenham* to the same place by *Kenewulf* King of *Mercia*, and *Cuthred* King of *Kent*, *Anno 804.*— 7 XIII Denbende on *Andres*, So the Saxon, which the Chronicler of the place turns XIII. *Dennas glandes portantes.* In a grant of land about the river *Limen* to *Minster-Abby* in *Thanet* by *Ethelbert* the son of King *Withred*, with his father's consent.— *Pascua porcorum in Limen-wera-weald & in Wy-wera-weald, &c.* These were parcels it seems, (like as *Burg-wera-weald* elsewhere occurring also was) of the *Weald*, where the men of these three Laths, since called *Shipwey, Scray, and St. Austine*, were more peculiarly accustomed.

1 *Thorn*, inter X. scriptores, p. 176.

1 Mr. Lambard

commodated with the liberty of Pan-nage. In the Grant of *Mersham* to Christ-church by King *Ethelred*— *hec sunt pascua porcorum quæ nostrâ linguâ Saxonica Denbera nominamus*, h. e. *El-frethingden, Herbedingden, Pastringden, Wirheringden, Bleccingden, &c.* In the Grant of *Bromley* by King *Ethelred* to the Church of *Rocheſter*, — *Et utilitatem ſylvarum ad eandem terram pertinentem in Andred, &c.* In that of *Trotteſclyve* to the ſame Church by King *Offa* — *Ad hanc quoque terram pertinent in diverſis locis porcorum paſtus*, i. e. *Wealdbera, ubi dicitur Hobenſpyc, &c.* In another of his of *Deorwent*, now called *Darent*, to the ſame Church— *adjectis Denberis in communi ſaltu, &c.* In an old cuſtom of *Newington-Mannor* by *Sittingbourn*, — *ſeptem Dennas in ſylva quæ vocatur Wald.*

The
Weald
formerly
unpeopled

From hence (I take it) there reſults much ſupport to that opinion of the *Weald's* quondam deſart-like unpeopled condition, quoted by Mr. *Lambard*: and hence I likewise gather that in thoſe days it was not parcelled, carved, or canton'd out into Mannors; nor indeed was it ſo, as I believe, a long time after; Doomsday-book, I take it, giving

Forts in Kent.

III

no account of any one entire independent Mannor there. Yet can I not agree with ¹ Mr. *Lambard* in his opinion, that the *Weald* of old yielded no quit-rents, customs, or services, as other places; in regard I find the contrary very often. And no marvel; for albeit there were of old no Mannors in the *Weald*, yet the lands lying there (when once cultivated and manured) being appendant to and depending on Mannors elsewhere, the Tenants in respect of and proportion to their holdings and tenancies, might be and were lyable to the Lord of the Mannor, whereof they held for services and customs, as other Tenants elsewhere. For besides *fealty, suit of Court, reliefs*, &c. these (among other local customs and services heretofore obtaining there) do frequently occur.

¹ *Gavel-*

¹ Mr. *Lambard* grounds his opinion very rationally upon this foundation, that among the accounts of the *Reditus de Walda*, he had never seen any sort of services express'd, for which they pay'd their rents; whereas in the accounts of all the Tenants without the *Weald*, there is express mention made for what special cause the same rent grew payable. From whence he infers that those payments (differing from others both in quantity and quality) could not be quit-rents for any service, as the rest were.

IO

1. ¹ *Gavelswine*; which was a custom so called when pay'd in kind, but if redeemed with money, then called *swine-mony*, *swine-peny*, and was for the Lord's leave and sufferance of his Tenant to keep and feed swine of his own, or to take in other men's to feed within his land.

2. ² *Scot-ale*; which was a shot or contribution from the Tenants for a provision of *Ale* to entertain the Lord, or his Bayliff or Beadle, holding a *Parock* or meeting on the place, to take an account of his Pannage, (what it yeilded) at the proper season for it. In the extent of the Mannor of *Terring* in *Suffex*, Anno 5. *Edw.* the first, under the title of *Lewes: Memor. quod prædicti tenentes debent de consuetudine inter eos, facere Scotarium de 16d. ob. ita quod de singulis 6d. detur 1d. ob. ad potandum cum Bedello Dni. Archiepiscopi; super prædictum feodum.*

3. *Pannage*; *Pessona*, (as they latin'd it) and it was the emolument arising from the *Pannage* of hoggs, there feeding and

¹ Of *Gavel-swine* see more in *Sommer's Gavelkind*, p. 23.

² It was otherwise called *Bere-gæfel* and *Drinc-elan*. See *Sommer's Gavelkind*, p. 29.

and fatting with the maff of the place, whereof tithe was in thofe days uſually payd; many old accounts, as of *Aldington*, *Charing*, and other Mannors taking notice of ſo much money received by the Accomptant for *Pannage in Waldis*, *deductâ decimâ*. Particularly, one at *Charing ſans date*, thus expreſſeth it: *Et de LXXIs. 1d. de pannagio de la Rye Hurſt, & 7 Dennarum vendito, deductâ decimâ. Et præterea Rector habet XI porcos in peſſonâ 7 dennarum, quietas de pannagio.*

Gate-penny; it was a tribute for the liberty of one or more *Gates* for the Tenants ingreſs and egreſs to and from his own, by the Lord's land.

Sumer-huf-silver: whereof in the old Cuſtomal of *Newington by Sittingbourn*, — *homines quoque de Walda debent unam domum æſtivalem quod Anglicè dicitur Sumerhus, aut XX ſolidos dare*. It ſeems it was the cuſtom of ſuch as were Lords or Proprietors of theſe dens or parcels of the *Weald*, to repair thither in Summer-time to take care and diſpoſe of their *Pannage*, (in ſuch years at leaſt as it had taken) and for their reception and accommodation ſome kind of houſe or habitation was to be provided for

H

them

4.

5.

them by their Tenants, or a recompence made them in money for it.

6. *Corredy*: it was (like that of our Dean and Chapter's entertainment at this day) a provision of dyet for the Lord's coming upon that occasion; whereof in the old Custumal of *Ickham-Mannor* thus, in reference to one or more of those dens.— *Et in quolibet anno debet invenire Corredium & omnia necessaria Domino, cum venerit videre Pessonam, vel famulo ejus.*

7. *Danger*: An accompt-roll of *Charing-Mannor*, Anno 1230. thus explains it. — *Et de XXVIs. VIIIId. de Waldis, ut possint arare & seminare tempore pessonis sine dampno Archiepiscopi.* By this and the like passages it appears, that the *Wealdish* Tenant might not plough or sow his land in Pannage-time without the Lord's leave (whence it was otherwise termed ' *Lef-silver*) for fear of endamaging the Lord in his Pannage; or
it

1 The custom is confirm'd and explain'd by an old Custumal of *Tenham-Mannor* (quoted by Mr. Somner, *Gavelkynd* pag. 27.) which calls it *Lyes-yeld*: *Tenentes in Waldis non possunt arare terras suas ab equinoctio autumnali usque festum beati Martini sine licentia. Et ideo reddunt annuatim dimidium marcam ad festum S. Martini, siue fuerit Pessona, siue non & vocatur Lyes-yeld.*

1 There

if he did, he was liable to recompence.

Add hereunto, that the Auditors of the Prior and Covent of Christ-church's Accompts of their Mannors in the Articles by which of old their Accompts were taken, were charged with the two last and the third of these services under these heads :

De Couradis in Waldis.

De Dangeriis in Waldis.

De Pannagio in Drove-dennis in Waldis.

The dens it seems, set out for the agistment and feeding of hoggs and other droves of cattel, being thence called *Drove-dennis*, as he that had the custody and driving of them to and fro (as there was occasion) the Hog-heard, or Neat-heard, *Drof-mannus*.

The *Weald* then ('tis plain) like as other places yeilded customs and services, (as at present) from good antiquity, whereof if these particulars be not evidence enough, I shall in a way of supplement offer what I suppose will put it out of all dispute. In *Edw.* the third and *Richard* the second's time the then Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, and the Prior and Covent of Christ-

The wood of the Weald made over to the Tenant.

church respectively, amongst (I suppose) other like Lords and Owners of the Wealdish dens, finding themselves agrieved by their Tenants there, and others in the wasting and making havock of their woods, which in and by former feoffments they had expressly reserved from their Tenants to themselves, (over and besides *fealty, suit of Court*, and certain other services and customs) to quit and rid themselves of further care and trouble in that matter of the wood, entred into composition with their Tenants, and for a new annual rent of Assise (generally equal to what money was pay'd before) made the wood over to them by indenture of feoffment in perpetuity, either to be cut down or left standing at the Tenant's choice; reserving still their old or wonted rent, and all their former services, except (what upon parting with the wood was unreasonable to require) *Pannage and Danger*. Ever since which time (I conceive) the interest of the Lord so compounding hath been taken off, as to the wood it self, and nothing left remaining but so much rent of Assise, the new and the old, with the former services.

Many

Many of these compositions relating to the Arch-bishop and Monks afore-said I have seen, and for satisfaction's sake of others, who would be willing to know more than vulgarly of the *Weald*, I shall for a close of all present them with a ' copy of one of each fort.

1 There is not a copy of these Compositions in Mr. *Sommer's* Manuscript; and where the Originals are, I know not.

A Catalogue

A C A T A L O G U E
Of the
L O R D - W A R D E N S
Of the
Cinque-Ports.

- | | | |
|----|------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | G Odwinus. * | <i>Edw. Conf.</i> |
| 2 | G Haroldus. * | <i>Edw. Conf.</i> |
| 3 | Bertram Ashburnham * | <i>K. Harold.</i> |
| 4 | Odo * | <i>Will. I.</i> |
| 5 | John de Fiennes | <i>Will. I.</i> |
| 6 | James de Fiennes | |
| 7 | John de Fiennes | |
| 8 | Walkelinus de Magninot | <i>Steph.</i> |
| 9 | Richard Earl of Ewe * | <i>Steph.</i> |
| 10 | Eustace, Earl of Bollougne * | <i>Steph.</i> |
| 11 | Allen de Fiennes * | <i>Henr. 2.</i> |
| 12 | James de Fiennes † | <i>Henr. 2.</i> |
| 13 | Hugh de Essex * | <i>Henr. 2.</i> |
| 14 | Matthew de Clere | <i>Rich. I.</i> |
| 15 | William de Wrotham | <i>John</i> |
| 16 | Hubert de Burgo | <i>John</i> |
| 17 | Peter de Rivallis * | |

18 Richard

* *Mention'd by Thynn, but omitted by Lambard and Philpot.* † *Omitted by Thynn, and supply'd out of Lambard and Philpot.*

18	Richard le Greie	Henry 3.
19	Bertram de Criol	Henry 3.
20	Hugh Bigot	Henry 3.
21	Henry de Braybrook	Henry 3.
22	Prince Edward, afterwards Ed- ward the first.	Henry 3.
23	Henry de Montefort †	Edw. 1.
24	Roger Leyborn	Edw. 1.
25	Stephen de Pencheſter	Edw. 1.
26	Sir Robert Afhton †	Edw. 1.
27	Simon de Crey †	Edw. 1.
28	Robert de Burgherſh *	Edw. 1.
29	Henry Cobham *	Edw. 2.
30	Robert de Kendal *	Edw. 2.
31	Bartholomew Badlesmer *	Edw. 2.
32	Edmund de Woodſtock	Edw. 2.
33	Hugh le Spencer	Edw. 2.
34	William Clinton *	Edw. 2.
35	Reginald Cobham †	Edw. 3.
36	Bartholomew L ^d . Burgherſh	Edw. 3.
37	Roger de Mortimer *	Edw. 3.
38	John le Beauchamp	Edw. 3.
39	Robert Herle	Edw. 3.
40	Sir Ralph Spigornel	Edw. 3.
41	Richard de Penbrig *	Edw. 3.
42	William L ^d . Latimer *	Edw. 3.
43	Edmund Plantagenet *	Edw. 3.

I 4

44 Edm.

† Omitted by Thynn, and ſupply'd out of Lambard and Philpot. * Mention'd by Thynn, but omitted by Lambard and Philpot.

- | | | |
|----|--|-----------------|
| 44 | Edm. Earl of Cambrige | <i>Edw. 3.</i> |
| 45 | Sir Robert Ashton * | <i>Rich. 2.</i> |
| 46 | Simon Burleigh | <i>Rich. 2.</i> |
| 47 | Henry le Cobham † | <i>Rich. 2.</i> |
| 48 | Sir John Denros, (alias Deve-
reux, de Euros, & de Evers) | <i>Rich. 2.</i> |
| 49 | ¹ John de Beaumont | <i>Rich. 2.</i> |
| 50 | ² Edmund Duke of Aumerle
and York | <i>Rich. 2.</i> |
| 51 | Sir Tho. Erpingham | <i>Henry 4.</i> |
| 52 | Henry, afterwards Henry 5. | <i>Henry 4.</i> |
| 53 | John Beaufort * | <i>Henry 4.</i> |
| 54 | Tho. Earl of Arundel | <i>Henry 5.</i> |
| 55 | Hump. Duke of Glocester | <i>Henry 6.</i> |
| 56 | Sir James Fiennes L ^d . Say | <i>Henry 6.</i> |
| 57 | Edm. Duke of Somersæt † | <i>Henry 6.</i> |
| 58 | Humphrey Stafford Duke of
Buckingham | <i>Henry 6.</i> |
| 59 | Simon Montfort † | |
| 60 | Richard Nevill | <i>Edw. 4.</i> |
| 61 | Will. Earl of Arundel | <i>Edw. 4.</i> |
| 62 | Richard Duke of Glocester, af-
terwards Rich. the third | <i>Edw. 5.</i> |
| 63 | Henry D. of Buckingham * | <i>Rich. 3.</i> |
| 64 | Will. Earl of Arundel * | <i>Henry 7.</i> |
| 65 | Sir William Scot † | <i>Henry 7.</i> |
| 66 | Sir James Fiennes Lord Say | <i>Henr. 7.</i> |
| | 67 Henry, | |

* Mention'd by Thynn, but omitted by Lambard and Philpot. † Omitted by Thynn, and supply'd by Lambard and Philpot. 1. Lambard has it Sir Thomas. 2. Philpot and Lambard call him Edward.

- 67 Henry, afterwards Henry 8. *Henr. 7.*
 68 Arthur Plantagenet *Henry 8.*
 69 Sir Edward Poynings *Henry 8.*
 70 Henry Earl of Richmond *Henry 8.*
 71 Sir Edward Guildford *Henry 8.*
 72 George Boleyn, Viscount
 Rochford *Henry 8.*
 73 Sir Thomas Cheyney *Edw. 6.*
 74 Sir William Brook *Eliz.*
 75 Henry Brook, Lord Cobham *Eliz.*
 76 Henry Howard, Earl of North-
 hampton *James 1.*
 77 Edw. Zouch, Lord Haring-
 worth *James 1.*
 78 George Villiers, Duke of
 Buckingham *James 1.*
 79 Theophilus Howard, Earl
 of Suffolk *Car. 1.*
 80 James Duke of Lenox and
 Richmond *Car. 1.*
 81 James D. of York, afterwards
 King James the second *Car. 2.*
 82 Henry L^d Sydney, Viscount
 Shepey, the present Lord-
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